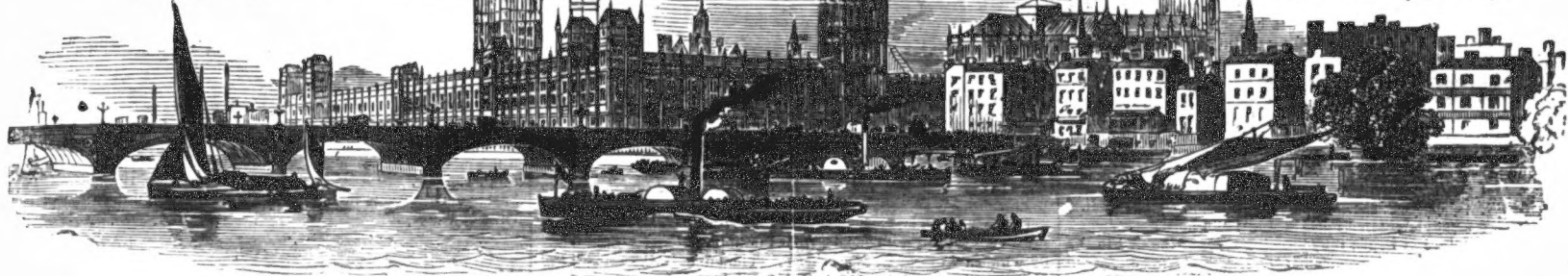


John Birch 303 St Pauls

PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1866.

ONE PENNY.

THE CONTINENTAL WAR.

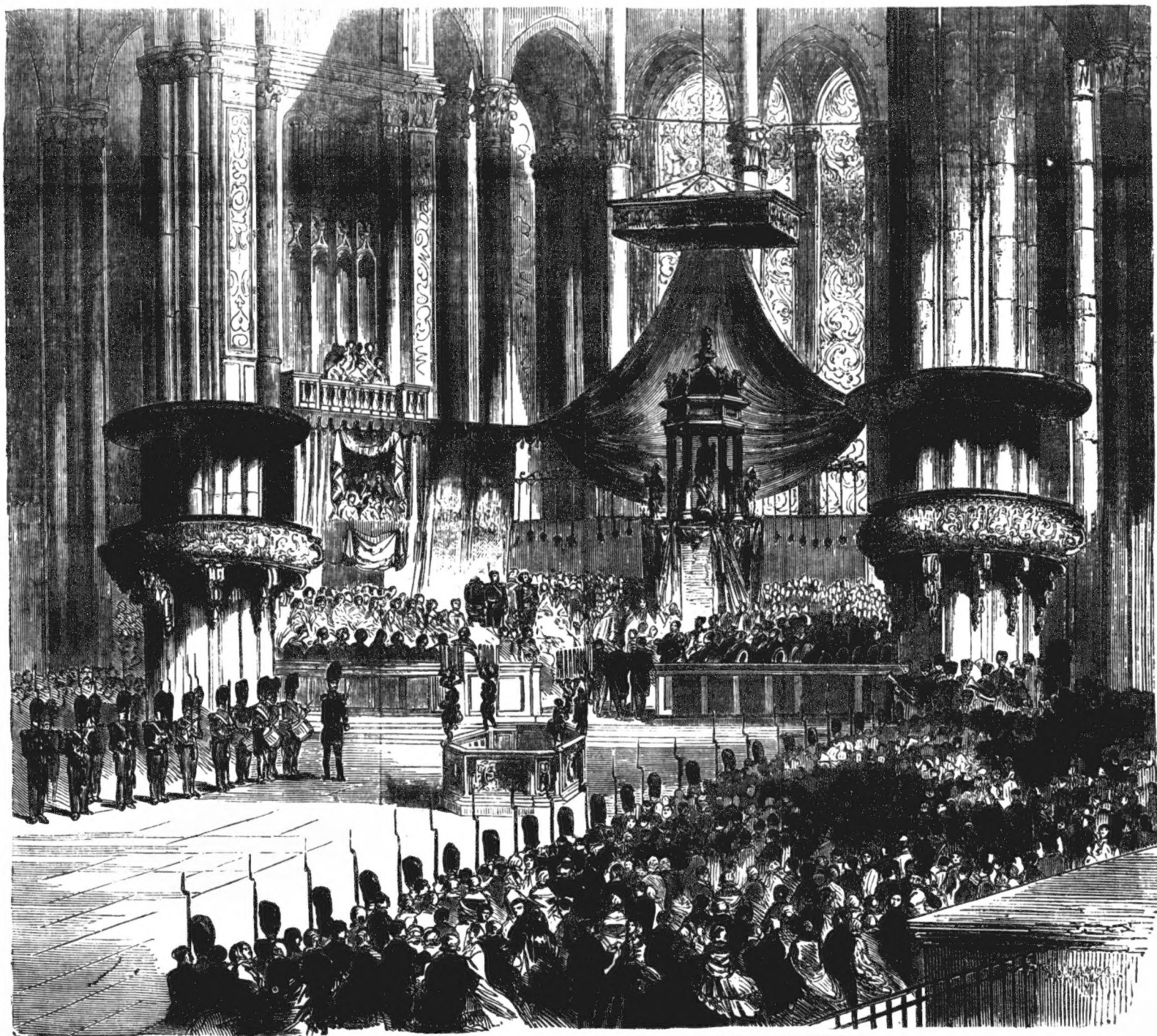
THE Berlin Gazette says:—"After the entry of the Prussians into Electoral Hesse the King of Prussia again made a fresh endeavour to come to an understanding with the Elector. On the 22nd inst. the Prussian minister offered an alliance on the basis of the Prussian proposition for the formation of a new Confederation, on condition that the Elector should have a Ministry which would guarantee the observance of the constitution of 1831. Had this

been accepted the possession of his throne and his sovereign rights would have been guaranteed to him."

The Elector has been taken prisoner, and sent to the castle of Stettin.

The following is an Austrian account of the defeat of the Italian army:—"The Imperial army debouched at daybreak from Verona, occupied the heights of San Giustina, Soma, and Somma Campagna, and attacked, with a change of front towards the south, the enemy's columns, which were advancing on

the line of Salionze to Somma Campagna in considerable force, with much artillery. The Imperial troops repulsed the enemy at all points, after a very severe and bloody struggle. Finally Custoza was taken by assault. All the troops fought with extraordinary bravery. They captured several guns and about 2,000 prisoners, and are animated by the best spirit. On the 23rd inst. the garrison of Mantua made a sortie upon the enemy's corps of observation at Curtatone, repulsed it, and took several prisoners."



THE CONTINENTAL WAR.—MILITARY SERVICE IN MILAN CATHEDRAL.

The following has been received from the Archduke Albert, dated Monday morning:—

"The enemy's forces, driven back by our army, re-crossed the Mincio yesterday evening. The Imperial army is in the best condition and in excellent spirits."

The battle of yesterday is called by the archduke the battle of Custoza.

Field-Marshal Benedek, from the head-quarters at Olmutz, has issued the following order of the day, addressed to the Saxon troops who have joined the Austrian forces:—

"The army corps of his Majesty the King of Saxony has set foot upon Austrian soil. Hail to the illustrious prince by whom it is commanded! hail to the brave men under his orders! The love and fidelity vowed to king and country have led this corps voluntarily to abandon its home without drawing the sword. In order to get on our side, for the cause of the good, right, and independence of Saxony and Germany, it has made a painful and distressing sacrifice to the sacred feeling of duty; but it may look upon its flag with pride, for it shines with the double splendour of fidelity and honour. The Sovereign, the people, and the army of Austria greet the Saxons with joy. We welcome you, brave companions in arms, at the Austrian camp. Other faithful allies are also approaching. We are all about to advance as brethren, to march on to the fight, to challenge death by rivalry, in our trust to God, our perseverance and our devotion, our courage and our bravery, and penetrated with the noble conviction that, as surely as God protects us, we shall issue victorious with our united forces from a struggle entered upon in a just and holy cause."

General Cialdini has issued the following order of the day to the 4th Army Corps, under his command:—

"Officers, sub-officers, and soldiers of the 4th Army Corps.—We again take up arms under the auspices and leadership of King Victor Emmanuel. We are actuated neither by an ambition for domination nor the desire of conquest; we only seek to free unhappy Venetia, a territory not Austrian, but eminently Italian. We wish only to achieve the independence and the unity of our country, a sacred task of every generous and patriotic mind, and the good wishes of all in the world who love their country go with us. On the news of this ardently desired enterprise, municipal jealousies and political differences disappeared, the rivalries of men and the discord of parties were silenced, and we all cordially clasped each other by the hand. Solemn spectacle, sublime example, teaching Italy how she may, if she will, always redouble her strength! To arms, then! The sanctity of our object, the greatness of the means, the harmony of the public mind prepare the victory. It is for us now to obtain it. To arms, therefore! Let us leave to the enemy threatening bravado and boasting words. The language of anger and pride was never an argument of strength or justice. Let us, on the contrary, tranquilly remember how our flag traversed Italy from Turin to Marsala, in a splendid course of national triumphs. Drawing from the past tranquil confidence in the future, let us await calm and secure the orders of the warrior King. Let us await the decrees of destiny and the sentence of the cannon."

On Tuesday an engagement took place between the Italian volunteers and the Austrians between the bridge of Caffaro and Loudzone. The Austrians were repulsed, leaving several killed and wounded. The volunteers had no losses.

THE MARRIED SOLDIER.—"One who never will rejoin" writes to the *Army and Navy Gazette* to give his reasons for adopting that determination and that signature, and cogent reasons they are. He is a private soldier who has served long and well in India and elsewhere, and is just married. He has brought his young wife to Chatham, where his regiment is, and is quartered in a room with three other married couples. There is no partition between their beds of any kind. His wife shrinks from dressing and undressing in the presence of three strange men, and they are now living on dry bread in order to save money enough to buy a screen by which some sort of privacy may be obtained at the expense of ventilation. "One who never will rejoin" says that he does not complain on his own account; he complains on account of the women and children of his regiment, who are treated by the military authorities with less consideration than a farmer would treat his swine. It appears to be assumed by them that a soldier's wife has no morals, no feelings, no sense of decency, no respect for herself, or affection for her children; and then they appoint royal commissions to inquire why good men will not enlist, and why all soldiers, good and bad, seek to leave the service as soon as they can. Her Majesty was much shocked some time since at seeing the scanty accommodation provided for the married soldiers of the Life Guards and Blues at Windsor. What would her feelings be were she to inspect the quarters of "One who will never serve again" at Chatham?—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

SINGULAR PROSECUTION.—The president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in New York preferred a complaint against a captain who arrived there with a cargo of turtles from the coast of Florida. The president in his affidavit swore "that in the hold of the captain's vessel a number of turtles were confined in a cruel manner by lying the said turtles on their backs and having holes through their flesh and cords run through said holes for the purpose of securing said turtles." The captain had been held to bail. The counsel for the defendant said that he should ask for the discharge of his client on the ground that the case does not come under the Act by which the society was incorporated, as a turtle is not an animal but of the fish species.

AUDACIOUS SACRILEGE.—During Saturday night some thieves broke into the church of St. Matthew, Leeds. The Holy Communion was to be celebrated early on Sunday morning, and the thieves expected to find the plate, but in this they were disappointed. The thieves drank a bottle of sacramental wine, and placed the empty bottle on the cushion of the pulpit, on each side of which they hung a surplice, or clerical gown, upon a gas pillar, the glass globe of which they broke. Many of the contents of the vestry and other parts of the church were strewn about, and a piece of paper was left behind, with the following words upon it:—"Dear Sir, we are sorry we cannot find your plate."

FATAL THUNDERSTORMS.—Heavy thunderstorms have taken place in different parts of the country, accompanied with loss of life in some cases. At Bevington a carter, named Donner, was killed. At Huddersfield two children were knocked down, and one of them rendered insensible for some time. At Troston, Matilda Trudgett was killed by lightning while walking at the foot of her husband's bed. At several other places animals were killed and persons struck. The Isle of Man appears to have suffered severely. John Garrett was driving his horse and cart, when the lightning struck down both driver and horse. Shortly afterwards they were found lying beside the gate, quite dead, and the poor man still holding the whip and reins. Several other casualties are reported, some of them singular examples of the capricious movements of the electric fluid.

Notes of the Week.

A DISASTROUS fire occurred on Sunday at a flour mill belonging to Mr. R. Brown, situated at the Quayside, Newcastle, and which is built partly beneath the High Level Bridge. Shortly after eight o'clock in the morning the sack room on the basement story was discovered to be on fire by the cartmen, who at that time were attending their horses. The hose of the establishment unfortunately gave way, and assistance had to be obtained from the four divisional police stations. The fire was subdued where it broke out, but not before it had communicated with the second and third stories. It gradually rose to the top of the building, and the flames rising high in the air set fire to the lower tier of the High Level Bridge which spans the Tyne. The greatest alarm was then created. The river fire-engine was sent for, and locomotive engine-tenders full of water were dragged along the upper tier of the bridge and emptied on to the burning mass below. The footroad of the bridge being composed of asphalt and timber, the only way to save the structure from complete ruin was to cut off the communication, and the flooring was accordingly torn up and thrown into the Tyne. It was some hours before the fire was extinguished, and while it lasted the trains were stopped between Newcastle and Gateshead. The damage done to the flour mill and stock is estimated at 20,000*l.*, and to the machinery 10,000*l.* more.

On Saturday morning a serious accident took place in the Ruffbank Colliery, near Rochdale, from the inundation of an old mine, by which two lives were sacrificed. The mine is the property of Messrs. Stott and Son. On Friday night, at ten o'clock, John Clegg, aged about sixty years, and his son, James Clegg, aged sixteen, went down for the first time into the Ruffbank pit, to bore and get coal in a level intended to loose water from an old working. They were alone, and their instructions were to bore 8ft. ahead first; then to bore what is called a "flank-hole" 5ft. in, and then clear off 3ft. in the level, which leaves a "barrier" of 5ft. The next "shift" was to have bored 3ft. forward, and so on; and it is thought that if they had carried out their instructions they would have been safe. The accident by which they lost their lives is attributed to their having neglected to bore. At an early hour on Saturday morning it was discovered that during the night the mine had become flooded, and Mr. Evans, the manager, directed the underlooker to examine the Ruffbank pit, and see if he could find the men who had been employed there during the night. Search was made, but in vain, and thirteen men were set to work to clear away the mud. The rails had been torn up by the flood of water, and had drifted towards the Tunshill Colliery. Shortly after one o'clock the body of the boy was found about 250 yards from where he and his father had been working, but up to a late hour in the evening the other body had not been recovered.—*Manchester Guardian*.

On Sunday, a boat accident occurred on the river Hull, which resulted in the loss of three lives. It appeared that about three o'clock in the afternoon five men named Henry Trolly, a sweep; James Martin, a labourer; T. Beutymann, a porter; and S. Allison, a labourer; all of them residing in Church-lane, in company with Henry Lowther, labourer, residing in Wincolmlee, hired the pleasure-boat Chance, of Mr. Gills, boatowner, Hull; all of them got into her, intending to proceed to Wawne, instead of which they got out at Dunsell and went into a beerhouse and got some drink. On returning, about a mile from Dunsell, Martin said that he would give Beutymann, who was rowing the stroke oar, a "spell," and in endeavouring to get across to Beutymann's place, capsized the boat. In an instant all were in the water. Martin and Lowther immediately sank, and were not seen afterwards. Trolly struggled on to the mud, but sank, and was also drowned. Beutymann and Allison tried hard to save him, but could not reach his outstretched hand. They, being excellent swimmers, managed to swim ashore, and tried to get assistance, but without avail. It is reported that all the men drowned are married and have children.—*Eastern Morning News*.

On Monday an inquest was held at Liverpool on the body of Catherine McCormick, a widow, sixty-five years of age, who had lived in No. 3 Court, Thurlow-street, with her son, Owen McCormick, a carter. From the evidence it appeared that about two o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 19th inst., the son of the deceased was requested by his mother to go to bed, he being under the influence of drink. He used some very offensive language towards her, knocked her down with a blow, stamped upon her several times, and then jumped upon her. He afterwards seized her by the hair, and dashed her head against the wall and the floor. He then struck her with a boot about the face and head, and afterwards with a poker. In a short time afterwards he again jumped upon her face, saying that he would kill her before morning. He was apprehended on the charge of having violently assaulted his mother, and taken before the stipendiary magistrate, who remanded him. The deceased was then in a precarious state, and died from the effects of the injuries she had received. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the son of the deceased, and he was committed for trial at the assizes.

On Monday, three brothers, named Poole, were bathing in the river, about a mile from Shrewsbury, and started to swim across the river. One of them was, when half-way across, seized with the cramp and drowned, the efforts of his brothers to save him being ineffectual. The deceased was a young man, a collegian, spending his vacation with his family. He had recently passed a very successful examination, and was, we understand, about to take orders.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—Norwich was visited by a violent thunderstorm. During the storm Fulcher Reynolds, a gardener, residing in Hudson's-buildings, Coburg-street, who was in the act of ascending his bedroom stairs, was struck down. Mrs. Reynolds, the wife of the deceased, was partially deafened, and a child went into convulsions. A little girl named Catherine Elwen also had one of her feet scorched by the lightning. The deceased was found lying on the stairs, the only sign of the action of the electric fluid being a small brown mark on the chin and a slight bruise on the nose.

TREASURE TROVE.—The annual return of treasure trove claimed for the Crown shows that in the year ending in May, 1866, 180 silver coins of the four reigns immediately preceding the Commonwealth were found at Grantham; their intrinsic value is little more than 7*l.*; the disposal of them is not yet completed. There was also found at Castle Bailey, Clare, Suffolk, a gold cross and chain; the treasure, being the property of her Majesty in right of her Duchy of Lancaster, has been, by her Majesty's commands, forwarded to the Queen, by whom it has been retained.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT TROST'S WAREHOUSE, 263, WHITECHAPEL-ROAD.—Superior Harmoniums from 4*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* and upwards. New model pianofortes from sixteen guineas; also all other instruments and fittings, at the lowest possible prices. Price list, post-free.—[Advertisement.]

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* says:—"Certain persons seek to shake public credit by spreading false news respecting the events of the war, or the imminent failure of some credit or industrial companies. Some journals do not hesitate to receive and propagate these inaccurate assertions without taking the trouble to verify them. The Government is observant of such acts, and will not hesitate to institute legal proceedings against the authors of false intelligence."

The *Neue Freie Presse* asserts the following to be an analysis of those communications:—

"There is no sort of agreement between France and Prussia or Italy whereby France could be compelled to take part in the war. She has preserved her full liberty of action, and, as regards the Italian question, she will not abandon her present reserved policy so long as the existence of the Italian kingdom in its present limits is not menaced by an Austrian victory. If Austria will undertake that, in the event of her successfully repelling the Italian attack and marching into Italy, she will advance no further than Milan, France will not only not interfere, but will during the negotiations for peace assist in bringing about a definitive settlement of the relations between Austria and Italy, and the conclusion of a durable peace. She will further propose that Italy shall pay Austria an adequate indemnity for the latter's renunciation of the fruits of victory."

SPAIN.

MILITARY REVOLT.

On Sunday the 5th Regiment of Foot Artillery and a regiment of Horse Artillery at Madrid revolted without their officers. The barracks they occupied were, however, re-taken by the troops remaining faithful to the Government, and, after an obstinate resistance, the rebels surrendered at discretion. General Narvaez was slightly wounded. The insurgents had twenty-six guns and furnished arms to the populace, who threw up barricades. The troops succeeded, however, in dominating the movement, and order is now completely restored. 600 insurgents have been taken prisoners.

Some companies of troops in the garrison at Gerona also revolted on Sunday, under subaltern officers, and proceeded towards the frontier.

A despatch of the 25th says:—

"The soldiers who revolted at Gerona have taken refuge in France to the number of 700. They were immediately disarmed and conveyed to Ceret. Tranquillity prevails throughout Spain. The superior officers of the regiments which revolted at Madrid did their duty bravely. Thirteen were killed and nine wounded in endeavouring to induce the troops to return to their allegiance. The insurgent corporals and sergeants will be shot to-day. The total number of killed and wounded at Madrid was about 100."

THE AUSTRIAN AND PRUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

A LETTER from Frankfurt thus describes the appearance, &c., of the Austrian and Prussian soldiers:—"About fifteen years ago, this free city, at the urgent request of its own senate, was garrisoned by a force of about 6,000 foreign troops, who finding their quarters agreeable and their allowances rather better than at home, agreed to stay where they were. Thus the Austrians and Prussians and Bavarians have remained here ever since until about ten days ago, when the two former left on the 12th; the Prussians early in the morning, almost as if stealing away, their departure being witnessed only by a few gamins; while the Austrians, having some evening before treated the inhabitants to a sort of farewell concert with their band, marched about four o'clock through the principal streets to the Hanau railway station, accompanied by almost the whole population uttering shouts, while the ladies from the windows waved their handkerchiefs. This was a decided demonstration in favour of the Austrians, and if the Prussians return here they won't forget it. It is impossible to exaggerate the perfection of the Prussians in arms, equipments, drill, and their correctness in marching. They are, however, too heavily loaded with knapsacks, hatchets, cooking utensils, great coats, and swords to retain them in their present 'tip-top' condition, and if they enter on a campaign with their heavy Roman helmet pressing on their temples, before fourteen days at least thirty per cent. will drop out of the ranks; for although their allowance of animal food and bread may keep them in health while in comfortable barracks, it is by no means sufficient to sustain them in the fatigues of war, the heat of the sun, the rain, and a wet bivouac. As to the Austrians, one never sees them on parade without feeling the conviction that at any moment they are ready to start on a campaign, their firelocks being of good quality, rifled and double-sighted. They do not march with 'fixed bayonets' like almost all the Continental troops, but as the British in wet weather, they 'secure arms,' a movement never seen among others. The Austrians march easily, and steadily on parade, without any degree of fuss, bringing their feet easily and naturally to the ground, while the Prussian officers and men, to the intense amusement of all lookers-on, have a peculiar shake of the joints of their knees, which makes the toes first point to the ground, then, with flat soles, come so sharply on the ground, that one sees the weight of the knapsack nearly shake the breath out of the poor fellows; but still, with all such paraphernalia, they may be troublesome customers to an enemy. We should take a hint from the Austrians as to the manner they diminish the weight of the cartouche-box with 60lbs. of ammunition. This is a very great improvement, with little or no expense, by a small round belt which passes through rings. This belt is attached to the pouch, and also to about the middle of the pouch-belt, so that when the men run the cartouche-box remains steady, prevents the destruction of the cartridges in striking against the soldiers' hips, and prevents the painful abrasion of the skin of the hip on a long day's march in hot weather. A British soldier in action, if running, is obliged to use one hand to hold the pouch steady if he do not wear a waist-belt, a capital contrivance either to rupture him or to deprive him of breath. The Austrian soldiers are in general strong healthy fellows, and look as if they would stand 'a lot of killing.' Their white uniform, which almost always looks clean (I suppose by hot pipe-clay), has a very good effect, with their neat little light blue 'kepi,' always worn except on fete days, when they have the old British cap at top, with a little stripe of common lace of yellow colour. This cap is made of common pasteboard, and costs the soldiers, when all ready, about 1*s.* 3*d.* They are well shod, and in wet weather wear black cloth gaiters, turned in at the ankles, buttoned over their Kentish grey trousers."

In consequence of the Reduction in Duty, Horniman's Teas are now supplied by the Agents Eightpence per lb. Cheaper. Every Genuine Packet is signed "Horniman and Co."—[Advertisement.]

General News.

SIR HUGH ROSE, it is stated, is to be raised to the peerage in acknowledgment of his eminent services in India.

SIR JOHN PETER GRANT, who is named as the new Governor of Jamaica, was born in 1807, and was educated at Eton and at the old East India College at Haileybury. Having proceeded to India in connection with the Company's service, he became Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and afterwards lieutenant-governor of that province. He was created K.C.B. in 1862. He is married to a daughter of Mr. Trevor Chicheley Plowden.

We read in the *Diritto* of the 19th:—"Miss Grant, a relative of the gallant American general, has presented to Garibaldi, through an officer of the 1st Regiment, the sum of one thousand francs, to be distributed to the most necessitous volunteers. Such a generous act is a proof that this aimable lady is in every respect worthy of her illustrious family, and it deserves to be mentioned with profound gratitude.

Our old friend the sea-serpent has availed himself of these troublous times to put in an appearance again. The *Coq of Bordeaux* has just arrived at Havre from the coast of Africa. The captain and his crew state that they were pursued for two days by a gigantic sea-snake 200 feet in length. The monster followed the ship with the most malevolent intentions, but disappeared during the raging of a violent storm.

SOME French statistics give the subjoined details. Thirty millions of bottles of champagne annually sold are thus distributed: Africa consumes but 100,000 of these; Spain and Portugal, 300,000; Italy, 400,000; Belgium, 500,000; Holland as much; Germany, 1,500,000; Russia, 2,000,000; France, 2,500,000; thirty England, 5,000,000; India, ditto; and North America, 10,000,000 bottles. These figures refer to the consumption of wine really grown in the champagne country.

THE niece of the late Admiral Meynell, late M.P. for Lisburn, have presented to the National Lifeboat Institution the magnificent sum of 500*l.*, to defray the cost of a lifeboat. The boat, which is thirty-two feet long, is named "The Admiral Meynell," and had its harbour trial on Monday in the Regent's Canal dock, Limehouse. It is to be stationed at Ballywater, county Down.

THE Princess Mary of Cambridge has received from the servants on the Combe estate of the Duke of Cambridge the present of a handsome Bible on the occasion of her wedding. The Princess, in accepting the gift, told the donors that she should value their present as one of her greatest treasures.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GARIBALDI.

MR. SALA thus describes an interview he had with Garibaldi at Como:—

"The general was installed at a handsome private house at the bottom of the main street of Como. Half-a-dozen Red Shirts, musket and bayonet fixed, were drawn up across the entrance, as a significant hint to Austrian spies, who were said to be lurking in considerable numbers hereabouts. I soon found the officer on guard, who was a model of politeness; and learning from him that the general and his staff were at dinner, forbore to disturb him yet awhile. I came back in an hour and a half's time, and without difficulty was allowed ingress to an ante-chamber on the first floor, crowded with aides and orderlies. At the door of a second apartment I met Garibaldi's indefatigable private secretary, M. Plantaldi, who looked about as overworked, but withal as zealous as the stage manager of a London theatre on the first night of a new spectacle. By this gentleman I was formally presented to Canzi, Cairoli, and Basso, officers on Garibaldi's staff, and all well known to fame as patriots of the fighting order. The general was lying down; but after a quarter of an hour or so the secretary thought he might be visible. At the end of that time he walked softly on tiptoe to the door of an inner room, half opened it, peeped in, exchanged a few words with some one within, then beckoned to me, and without more ado I was in the presence of Garibaldi. I had never seen him before. When he made his triumphal entry into London I was in America. So that it was a sight, good at least for my sore eyes, to gaze at last upon this famous man, and to see him there hale and strong, and ten years younger, so far as appearances went, than I had imagined him to be. Photography has not done him justice. The sun, like calumny and the calumniator's favourite weapon, the frying-pan, blackens all with whom his rays, through the medium of the camera, come in contact. In the cartes de visite Garibaldi looks sombre, meagre, and worn. I was surprised to see a hearty, jovial man, with a great blonde beard. But for the eyeglass he used, and the stick he carried, there were no traces visible of the waves of Time which have dashed against him, or of the cruel bullet which struck him at Aspromonte. He gave me his hand, and a hearty, sailor-like grip into the bargain; and if it be snobbish to have wished to kiss that horny paw, I am glad to have been, for once in my life at all events, a snob most egregious. I suppose he wore the renowned red shirt; but this garment was not visible. His upper man was swathed in one of those ample striped blankets, through a hole in which the head is passed, and which are called in some parts of South America *gregos* and in Mexico *serapes*. As a head-dress he wore a velvet cap of the pork-pie form, and very coquettishly worked with gold embroidery. And if there be no peril of falling into the Baths by alluding to a hero's boots—I think there is no such peril, for are not the boots of Napoleon an inseparable part of his entity?—I may mention that Napoleon's extremities were shod in 'double-soled, square-toed, lace-ups,' the possession of a pair of which would have instilled great joy into the heart of a British clodhopper, but which would scarcely have excited the admiration of silverstick in waiting."

A GOODS TRAIN PRECIPITATED INTO A LAKE.—An accident of a very remarkable kind, and though involving considerable destruction of property, fortunately unattended by loss of life, occurred on the Cuckermouth, Keswick, and Penrith Railway, on Friday morning. The goods train leaving Keswick about eight o'clock broke down at Bassenthwaite Lake in consequence of the snapping of one of the axles of a wagon loaded with pig-iron. After travelling for about 100 yards, smashing all the sleepers on the road, the whole train, with the exception of the break-van and engine, was thrown over the embankment on each side, some portions of it being projected into the lake. The smash-up was most complete. The pig-iron was scattered about in all directions, partly on the line and partly in the water, and the wagons were utterly destroyed, not one being left with the wheels on.—*Carlisle Journal*.

EXCELLENT PRIZE MEDAL FAMILY SEWING AND EMBROIDERY MACHINES for every home, are the simplest, cheapest, and best; doing every variety of domestic and fancy work in a superior manner. Lists free. Wright and Mann, 143, Holborn Bars, London. Manufactory, Ipswich.—[Advertisement.]

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD AND HIS BUTLER.

In the Bail Court has been tried a case, *Morgan v. the Marquis of Waterford*.

Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., and Mr. M. Lloyd were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Gifford, Q.C., and Mr. Murphy for the defendant.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover damages from the defendant for speaking and publishing of the plaintiff words charging him with stealing; a second count alleged that the plaintiff was a sober man, and that he had not sworn at the defendant. The defendant pleaded "Not guilty," and a justification that the words were true. The plaintiff had been butler to the defendant, and on leaving his service a character was applied for by the manager of the Servants' Benefit Institution. The defendant wrote in reply that he could not give him a character; that he had refused to obey orders and had used most abusive language; that in dismissing him it had been necessary to call in the police, and that he was not considered a sober man.

It was stated that the action was brought to vindicate the plaintiff's character.

David Morgan, the plaintiff, said he had been in the service of Lord Middleton as butler. He left for the purpose of being married, and was in the prospect of another situation. He was disappointed in that, and he was applied to and called on the defendant on the 3rd of March, 1865. He saw him and obtained his character from Lord Middleton. He was then engaged as butler to the defendant at 70*l.* a year. He had disputes with the defendant about travelling expenses and cab-hires. A ball was given on the 8th of June, at which 800 persons were present, and the defendant expressed his satisfaction with the way in which it was managed. On the following Saturday the plaintiff was busy to a late hour clearing away the plate. He did not go to church on the following forenoon, and meant to have gone in the afternoon. The defendant told him he was not to do so. Plaintiff said he was entitled to go in terms of his engagement, and the defendant said, "—you, if you don't go down and stay in the house I will send for the police." The plaintiff offered to go at once if the defendant would count over the plate, which was of the value of between 20,000*l.* and 30,000*l.* Defendant said that if he left he would receive no character. Plaintiff said he could not leave the house without his counting the plate. On Monday morning he put a note on defendant's table, giving him a month's notice, and offering to go directly if he would count his property and give him a month's wages and 45*l.* for board and lodging; that he declined leaving until he counted the plate, wine, and candles, and gave him an acknowledgment that all was correct. The defendant afterwards said, "Do you mean to say that all this wine has been drunk?" Plaintiff said, "Yes; and it was very little." The defendant replied it was impossible, and he must have stolen it, and sent it out of the house. He said he had only 650 candle ends, and there had been 900 candles put up, and he asked where the other pieces were. The witness said some were so small that they were not worth counting, and the under butler had some down stairs. There was no truth in any of the charges made against him. He never refused to obey defendant's orders, and never said to defendant, "—you and your place; you insulted me last night by bottling your — claret." He never swore in his life.

The housekeeper of the Marquis of Waterford stated that she never heard an improper word between the plaintiff and his lordship. She never saw the plaintiff drunk. As far as she knew, he was a sober man. She never heard him swear.

Lord Middleton (Dean of Exeter) said plaintiff was in his service for five months.

A person from Gunter's, who superintended the ball at the defendant's, stated that the plaintiff conducted himself properly at the ball.

Lord Waterford said he had several times had occasion to find fault with the plaintiff. He had said on one occasion, "—you and your place, I don't care a — for you!" He refused on the Sunday mentioned in his evidence to stay at home when asked to do so, and was very abusive. He never accused the plaintiff of stealing. He had made inquiries, and found the plaintiff not to be quite a sober man.

In cross-examination the defendant said he never prosecuted a servant before and never struck one. He had never refused characters to servants who deserved them.

Robert Goss had been in defendant's service for six years as valet, and said the plaintiff slept in the same room as he did. He had several times been sick in the room. It was disagreeable; it had the smell of drink. He had seen him unsteady in his walk, apparently from drink.

John Wass, under butler to the defendant, heard the plaintiff on one occasion say to defendant, "I don't care a — for you or your place; you insulted me last night about your — claret. Give me my wages, and I'll leave you this night, or this day month."

James Cox, hall porter, gave similar evidence.

Thomas Bradley, sergeant of police, was called to defendant's on the Monday. Defendant did not charge him with stealing anything, and would not count the plate, saying that he was satisfied.

The learned counsel then addressed the jury on behalf of their respective clients.

Mr. Justice Shee having summed up the case, the jury returned a verdict substantially for the plaintiff. Damages, 25*l.*

TESTIMONIAL TO VISCOUNT HALIFAX.—On Saturday a splendid testimonial, in the shape of a silver dinner service, of the value of 1,000*l.*, was presented to Viscount Halifax, G.C.B. (better known as the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., M.P.), in recognition of his lordship's services to the constituency of Halifax during a period of thirty-three years. Lord Halifax, who appeared in excellent spirits, though in evidently delicate health, received the deputation with hearty Yorkshire courtesy. The address, given by Mr. Crossley, spoke of his lordship not only as a Yorkshire member and a Yorkshire statesman, but as a Yorkshire country gentleman of whom the West Riding was proud. Lord Halifax, in reply, enumerated some of the important measures which had been passed by liberal Governments when he held office—first as a subordinate, next as a Cabinet minister—spoke in the warmest and kindest terms of the constituency which for more than thirty years had enabled him to take part in these measures as their representative, and from which he had parted unwillingly, with a strong feeling of regard which their handsome gift showed was reciprocated; finally, his lordship tendered the committee his warm thanks, and expressed his best wishes for the welfare of Halifax. On each piece of plate are the arms of Lord Halifax, and the inscription "The Gift of Halifax"—an inscription commemorating his lordship's services to the borough since 1832 being on the principal piece.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

THE House of Lords reassembled on Monday, and in anticipation of hearing a Ministerial statement in reference to the present crisis there was a very large attendance of members. Earl Russell announced that in consequence of the vote of the House of Commons on the previous Monday, which the Government regarded as equivalent to a declaration of want of confidence, they had tendered the resignation of their offices to the Queen, and that they had received a communication from her Majesty to the effect that in the present state of affairs on the Continent she hesitated to accept their resignation.

The House of Commons met at the usual hour, and benches and galleries were rapidly filled in every part, but there was little excitement manifested, and the leading members entered and took their seats almost without a note of recognition from their supporters. Mr. Gladstone's doing so from behind the Speaker's chair was, in fact, totally unobserved, except by a few of his colleagues, who quietly made way for him on the Treasury bench. On the motion of Colonel Taylor a new writ was ordered for the election of a member for the borough of Hertford, in the room of Sir M. Farquhar, deceased. On the question that the orders of the day be read, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and said that his noble friend at the head of the Government and himself had obtained the Queen's permission to acquaint the house that in consequence of the vote come to on Monday last, and of the circumstances anterior to that vote, her Majesty's advisers had tendered the resignation of the offices which they held. But her Majesty was pleased to consider that it was not desirable for her to accept their resignation without further consideration.

On Tuesday, Earl Russell announced that the Queen had accepted the resignation of the Ministry, which only held office till the appointment of its successors.

THE SCENE OUTSIDE THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT ON MONDAY EVENING.

NOTWITHSTANDING the announcement in all the morning papers of Monday that nothing of importance could be transacted in either house of parliament, in consequence of her Majesty's absence from London, an immense crowd of persons, including several females, all of whom were for the most part well dressed, assembled in Palace-yard in front of Westminster Hall and the various other entrances to the Houses of Parliament last evening, to witness the arrival of the members. About half-past three o'clock this assemblage commenced, and from that hour until five its numbers became greatly augmented. Between four and a quarter past that hour very many members of parliament arrived, who were evidently not known, or, if known, were certainly not recognised by the crowd.

Among these were Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Whiteside, and other leading men on the Opposition side. Mr. Cardwell walked down about a quarter past four, near to the Speaker's entrance, and no notice was taken of him. Lord Hensley and Sir Raimond Knightley arrived about the same time. They also were unrecognised. About twenty minutes past four Mr. Disraeli drove down in a close brougham, and though he sat ensconced at the back of it, he was seen distinctly as the vehicle whisked rapidly past the entrance to Westminster Hall, and was hailed. He smiled at the crowd, and disappeared under one of the entrance arches. In five minutes afterwards Mr. Gladstone arrived in an open barouche, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone and his son, the member for Chester. The moment he drove in sight hats were raised, and loud and continuous cheers greeted him as he also was driven under one of the entrance arches. The right hon. gentleman several times raised his hat in acknowledgement of this kindly welcome. He had a jaded look, and his smile, if so it could be called, was forced and inexpressive.

Then arrived Mr. Lowe, and certainly the loudest and longest-continued hootings of the evening were bestowed upon this right hon. gentleman. He seemed, however, wholly to disregard them, and, as if to show that he was willing to brave the utmost hostility, he alighted at the front of Westminster Hall, and past the masses of people who were there, as in the palace-yard, assembled. Inside as well as outside the hootings, mingled with some hisses, were exceedingly boisterous.

Sir George Grey walked to the house, and as he passed between the ranks formed by the assembled crowds, he was loudly cheered.

Palace-yard remained filled with people until half-past six o'clock—half an hour after the Houses of Parliament had adjourned—and as Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and others of the more prominent friends of reform emerged from the entrances to return to their homes, they were loudly cheered, while its opponents were again as energetically hooted. There was no further disturbance created, and about seven o'clock the crowd had gradually dispersed.

There was a large body of the metropolitan police present to preserve order.

THAMES NATIONAL REGATTA.

THIS regatta, of which we give three illustrations, took place on Wednesday last at Putney. The day was brilliant, and attracted a very large concourse of spectators. The regatta, as usual, was carried out under the direction of the Thames Subscription Club. The following were the entries:—

CHAMPION SCULLS.—Prizes: £20, £10, £5.—R. Cooper, Newcastle; R. Chambers, Wallsend; J. Callas, Richmond; T. Wise, Hammersmith; G. Drewitt, Chelsea; J. W. Tagg, Hampton; N. Blake, Chelsea; J. A. Caffin, Wandsworth; G. Cannon, Blackwall; G. Holder, Hammersmith.

PAIR OARS.—Prizes: £25, £10, £5.—T. Hoare, Hammersmith, and J. Pedgrift, Surbiton; T. Matfin, Newcastle, and E. Winship, Newcastle; F. Kilsby, Lambeth, and R. Cook, Oxford; G. Hammerton, Kingston, and J. Sadler, Putney.

CHAMPION FOUR OARS.—Open to all the world.—First prize, £100; second £20; third, £10.

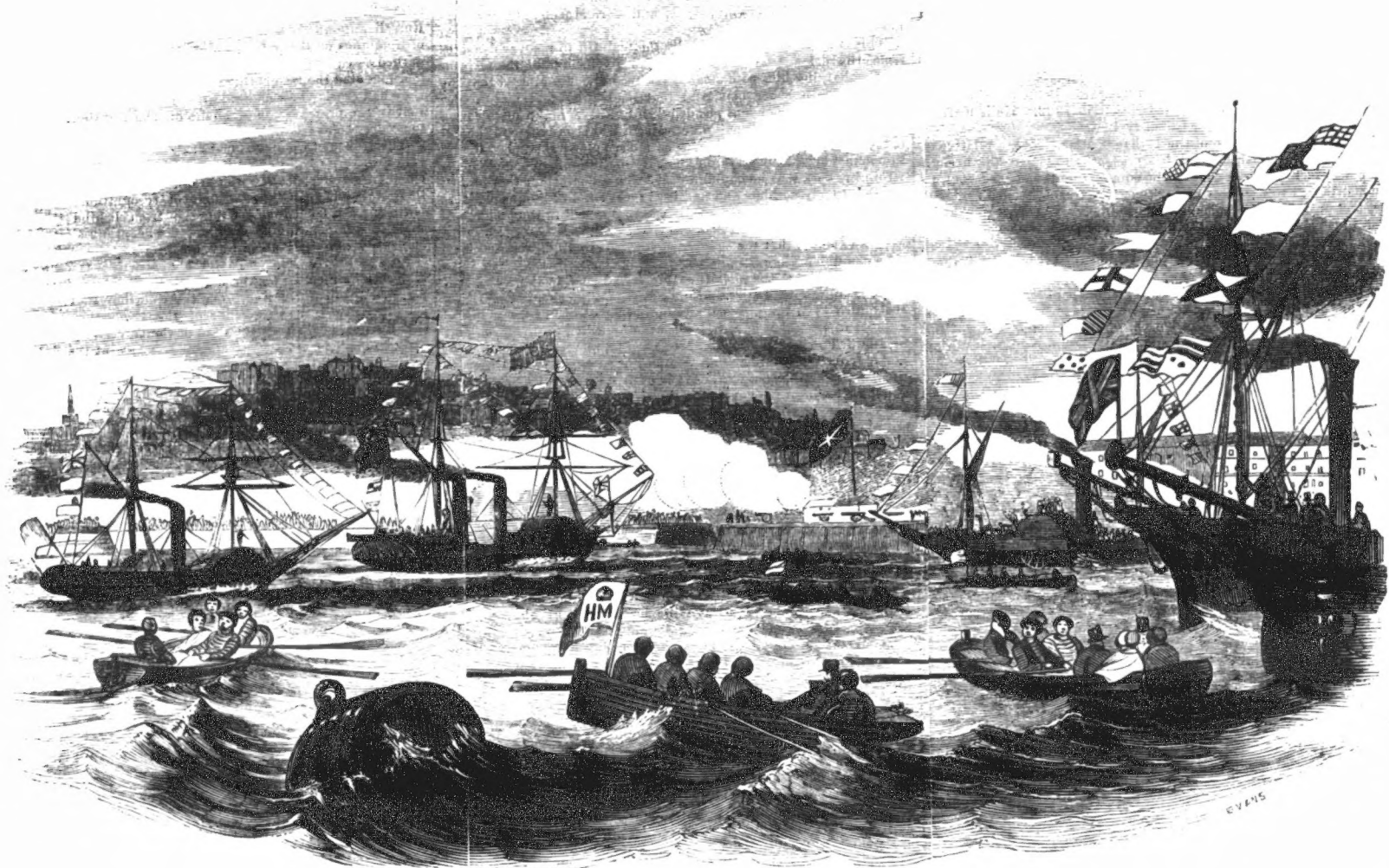
Colleen Bawn, Manchester.—M. Addy, R. Oddy, G. Williamson, S. Butler, H. Deavill, cox.

Pride of the Thames.—T. Hoare, Hammersmith; J. Pedgrift, Surbiton; J. Sadler, Putney; G. Hammerton, Kingston; J. Hill, cox.

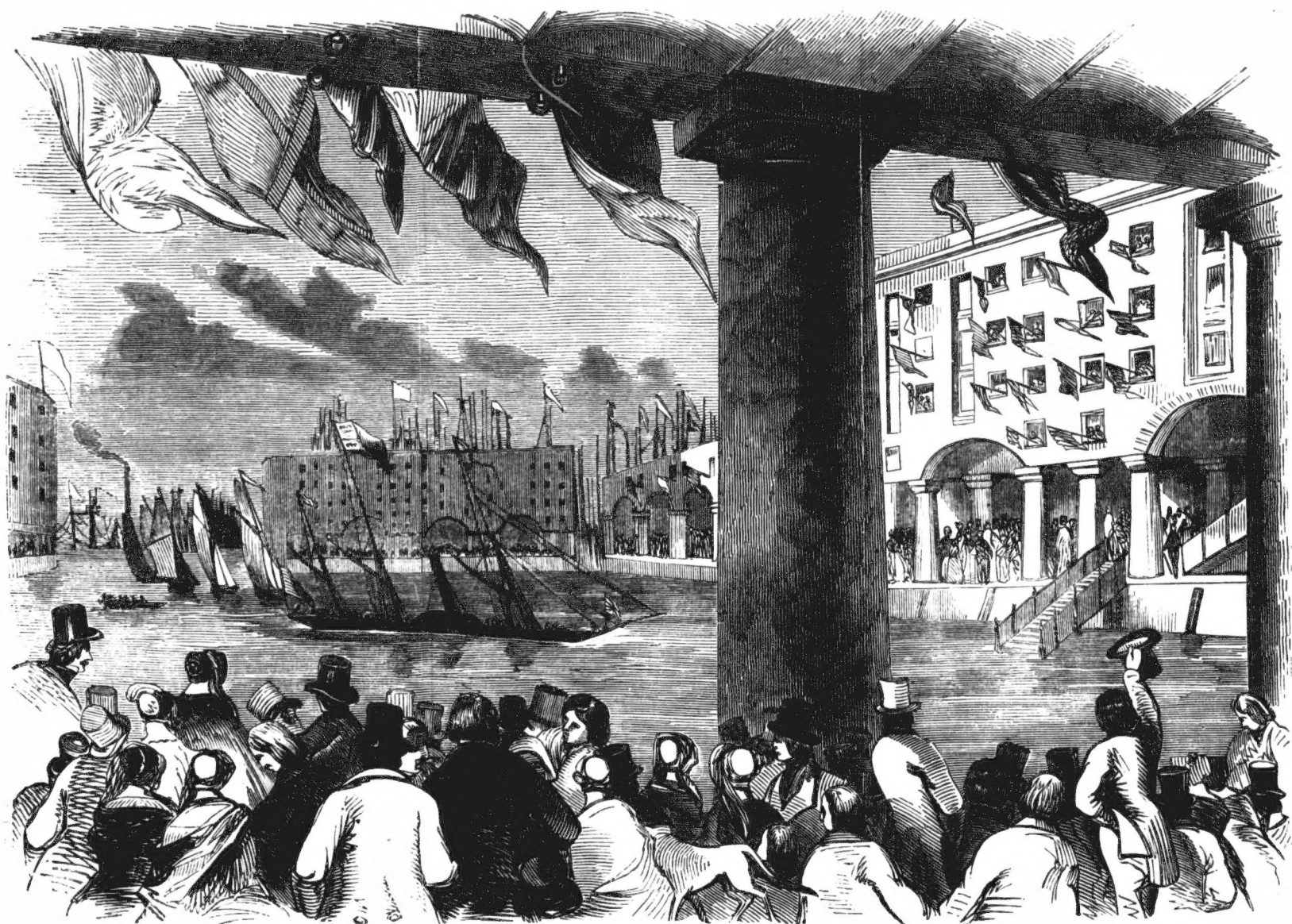
Sons of the Thames.—F. Kilsby, Lambeth; W. Pratt, Horselydown; E. Drummond, Rotherhithe; R. Cook, Oxford; W. Peter, cox.

Joseph Cowen, jun., Newcastle.—R. Cooper, R. Chambers, Wallsend; E. Winship, T. Matfin, W. Richardson, cox.

Our illustrations on page 37 represents the four-oared boat-race between the Colleen Bawn, of Manchester, Sons of the Thames, and Pride of the Thames, and Newcastle crews, the Pride of the Thames winning.



OPENING OF THE BIRKENHEAD DOCKS BY THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH. (See page 37.)



LANDING OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT THE ALBERT DOCK, LIVERPOOL. (See page 37.)



THE THAMES NATIONAL REGATTA.—SCENE AT PUTNEY ON WEDNESDAY LAST. (See page 35.)

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT LIVERPOOL.

The illustrations in page 36 represent some interesting incidents connected with the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to Liverpool. He was the guest of Mr. S. R. Graves, M.P. The main object of the duke's visit was to present the Midsummer prizes to the pupils of the school-ship Conway, moored in the Mersey, but advantage was taken of the event to secure the benefit of his presence at several other local occurrences. He also opened the Birkenhead docks, on which occasion the river presented a most animated appearance.

The visit of his royal highness was brought to a close on Saturday. The chief employers of labour in the town on that day gave their people a half-holiday, and the town was visited by a large number of excursionists. The streets were therefore crowded, and the most hearty enthusiasm was manifest along the whole line of the route taken by his royal highness. He inspected the prizes given in connexion with the contests of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club. He visited the reformatory ships Clarence and Ackbar, and complimented the master on the appearance of the boys. The works of Messrs. Laird were visited, and the prince expressed himself highly gratified with the yard. These works are situated between Monks' Ferry and Birkenhead Ferry, and are in close proximity to the Birkenhead



PASSING HAMMERSMITH BRIDGE.

Station of the Great Western Railway. After the trip on the river, and to Birkenhead, the prince partook of lunch, and afterwards laid the foundation-stone of the Children's Infirmary, in Myrtle-street, in which proceeding the Bishop of Chester took part.

In reply to the introductory speeches, his royal highness replied as follows:—"My Lord Bishop and Gentlemen,—Of all the interesting works in which I have been engaged since my arrival in Liverpool, the one I am now about to commence I deem to be of the greatest benefit to the welfare of the poor of this populous town. It is, therefore, a great satisfaction to me to be enabled to devote a portion of my time by attending here to-day for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the new infirmary, which I trust will prove a constant blessing to the poor of Liverpool, by affording their children gratuitous advice and assistance, and be the means of saving many of them from premature and untimely death. It is a lamentable fact to hear that fifty per cent. of the children born in Liverpool die in their infancy; and if this be so, I cannot but hope that, by largely increasing the facilities for relief, you will be enabled to diminish the number of those who perish by erecting a building capable of accommodating 160 patients. I congratulate Dr. Stephens on having been the first person to introduce an infirmary for children into this town, and I am glad to find that the



THE THAMES NATIONAL REGATTA.—THE STRUGGLE. (See page 35.)

ladies of Liverpool, by their zealous co-operation, have brought it to its present state of efficiency and usefulness. I therefore hope that the building you are about to raise will meet the increasing wants of the poor of this industrious and important town."

The foundation-stone of the Infirmary having been laid, the prince next visited St. George's Hall, where he delivered the prizes to the successful competitors in the Lancashire Rifle Association contests. Lime-street and the thoroughfare leading to St. George's Hall were literally packed with spectators, and the most hearty cheering was indulged in on the appearance of the prince, who took his departure from the Edgell Station about six o'clock.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN STAFFORDSHIRE.

The special object of the Prince in visiting this district was that of laying the first stone of the New North Staffordshire Infirmary, which is to be erected at Hartsill, a short distance from Stoke. Around the site of the embryo institution an area sufficiently capacious to accommodate upwards of 2,000 persons was enclosed on Monday. The whole of this space was covered in by a white awning, under which were erected, in the form of an amphitheatre, seats covered with crimson cloth. These surrounded a platform, or dais, where the ceremony took place. Spectators were admitted by tickets only, ranging in price from 20s. to 5s.

The whole of the school children of the parishes, numbering over 12,000, lined the road to Hartsill. The royal cortege left Trentham Hall, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland, in the following order: First carriage, Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, and Duchess of Sutherland; second carriage, Prince and Princess of Saxo-Weimar, Earl and Countess Granville; third carriage, Earl and Countess Grosvenor, Lady Macclesfield, the Lord Bishop of Lichfield; and the fourth carriage, General Knollys, Colonel Keppel, the Hon. Mr. Yorke, and Lord Albert Gower. The Duke of Sutherland was on horseback. Upon reaching Hartsill, his royal highness was received by Mr. Edwards, the chairman, and the members of the committee, and conducted to the dais. The Lord Bishop of Lichfield opened the proceedings with prayer. After which, the Duke of Sutherland read the following address:—

"May it please your royal highness, our loyal feelings find fuller expression in the hearty cheers of the multitude assembled to greet your royal highness on this occasion than we can hope to convey in the formal language of a written address. Your royal highness comes amongst us in compliance with our earnest wish, to lay the first stone of our new infirmary, and all will rejoice to recognise in this most gracious act the quick sympathy of their prince with the humblest workman who may be exposed to the various accidents that are but too common in a mining and manufacturing district. It is the object of this house of mercy to provide more especially for sufferers of this class. The building will be erected at the cost of £34,000, and will meet the wants of a large number of in-door and out-door patients. Large donations have already been received from residents in the neighbourhood, and various sums have been contributed by the working population and children of the district. These latter sums it is proposed to present on this auspicious day—a day which is still more gladdened and endeared to us by the presence of her royal highness the Princess of Wales, which, whilst it adds grace to the ceremonial, will animate our exertions in a cause which looks for success, under the Divine blessing, to the unwearied tenderness of women as well as to medical and surgical skill. That Almighty God, the Lord of life and death, may have in His holy keeping both for time and eternity your royal highness and your illustrious consort, is the sincere prayer of all the friends and supporters of this infirmary, with all our fellow-subjects of this favoured realm.—Signed, on behalf of the Committee of the North Staffordshire Infirmary,

"GRANVILLE."

The Prince of Wales briefly replied as follows:—My lord duke, my lords, and gentlemen, I thank you for this address and for your kind expression of goodwill towards the princess and towards myself. It is truly gratifying to us both to assist in this day's work. A common sympathy has brought us all together, and our proceedings derive a more than usual interest from the combination of all classes to aid in alleviating the misery and suffering incidental to the peculiar accidents of a mining district. Where all have contributed so nobly for so good a purpose I may be permitted to offer a prayer that the Divine blessing may descend upon your undertaking, and that your exertions may be rewarded with success. (Cheers.)

The ceremony of laying the stone was then gone through, after which the Lord Bishop of the diocese offered up a prayer for the divine blessing on the institution. This was succeeded by the singing of the 100th Psalm, to which the bands of the different corps performed an accompaniment. The committee of the institution having some months since suggested the practicability of every class of the inhabitants of the town, rich and poor, contributing their mite towards the thorough development of the undertaking, the suggestion was adopted, and purses, containing various amounts thus accumulated, were laid upon the stone by the bearers, who passed in procession before his royal highness. A suitable hymn was afterwards sung, succeeded by the National Anthem, which closed the proceedings.

After the ceremony the royal party adjourned to luncheon, which was served in elegant style by Mr. Shirriff, of the North Staffordshire Hotel. The Earl of Lichfield presided, and proposed, in the most pertinent terms, "The health of the Prince and Princess of Wales."

His royal highness, in acknowledging the compliment, said: Your royal highnesses, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen, on behalf of the Princess of Wales and also myself, allow me to return you my heartfelt thanks for the excessively kind manner in which our healths have been drunk on this occasion. (Cheers.) The welcome, too, that we received to-day is one that not easily be effaced from our memory. (Hear, hear.) This is now our second visit to Staffordshire. We do not forget the kindness with which we were received the first time; but we are still more gratified by the way in which we have been received the second time. (Cheers.) It will also afford us sincere pleasure if our visit may have been productive of some good. (Cheers.) We have this day been occupied in a great and noble work, the laying of the foundation-stone of the North Staffordshire Infirmary. This building will, I hope, afford great relief to those who, in this great population and in this mining district, may require its shelter. (Cheers.) Although I fear that its wards may be often full, still I may express the hope that they never should be full. Let me now thank you once more for the kindness with which we have been received to-day, and I assure you we shall not easily forget this reception. (Loud cheers.)

At the conclusion of the luncheon the royal party departed, amidst the most enthusiastic cheering of the populace, for Trentham.

NOTICE.

A MINE OF WEALTH FOR ONE PENNY.

NOTICE.

A MINE OF WEALTH FOR EVERYBODY.

NOTICE.

A MINE OF WEALTH. JUNE 20th.

NOTICE.

A MINE OF WEALTH. ALL BOOKSELLERS.

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J. T. C.—The third edition of Mr. Edward Reynolds's "Guide to the Law, for General Use," is now on sale. It is almost an unprecedented fact that two editions, consisting of 500 copies each of a law book, should have been sold out in the space of six months. The circumstance testifies to the merit—we might say popularity of the book, if such a term can be applied to a work of a purely professional character. The explanation is, however, easy. The want of a book for ready reference on every point of law, was widely felt. There were text-books for special subjects; but there was no cheap law book of an encyclopedic character, embracing all the points which are likely to concern everyday life. It was reserved for Mr. Edward Reynolds, the barrister, to supply this want; and he has accomplished the task so well that the public has fully appreciated the fact by calling for a third edition of his book in so short a time. It is published by Stevens and Sons, Bell-yard, Lincoln's-inn, price 3s. 3d., or 3s. 10d. post free.

R. L.—"Straw ball" means ball that is not worth a straw, utterly irresponsible and worthless. It is not a new thing, as you seem to suppose; on the contrary, "straw ball" is a "time-honoured" institution. Less than two centuries ago, irresponsible scamps walked about the law courts with straws sticking out of their shoes, to signify that they were ready to be security for anybody to any amount, on receiving a fitting consideration. They perjured themselves habitually; but being convenient scoundrels, their perjury was winked at. They were technically known as "straw-shoes."

C. K.—Homer is represented as having flourished 907 years before the Christian Era, and 259 after the time which he assigns for the siege of Troy occurring.

H. L.—Murillo, the eminent Spanish painter, was born in 1618, and died in 1685, by a fall from a scaffold while he was painting.

M. L.—The earth moves in its orbit 65,578 miles an hour.

M. T.—The death of a trustee will not dispossess you of the property. The Bank of England will not open an account for less than five hundred pounds, and the depositor must be furnished with a letter of recommendation.

B. D.—You must take the same means of becoming acquainted with an actress as with any other less public character. Because ladies adopt the stage for a profession, it does not follow they lay themselves open to receive the addresses of any person who thinks himself ensnared of them.

C. C. C.—Send us your address and we will answer you by private letter through the post, to recommend you a respectable London solicitor. An ordinary case of divorce costs between thirty and forty pounds.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

ANNIVERSARIES.		H. W. L. B.
D. D.	A. M. P. M.	
30 s	Sun rises 5h. 47m., sets 8h. 18m. ...	3 23 3 40
1 S	Fifth Sunday after Trinity ...	3 57 4 16
2 M	Massacre of Wyoming, 1778 ...	4 35 4 53
3 T	Dog days begin ...	5 13 5 36
4 W	American Independence, 1776 ...	5 57 6 19
5 T	Jerusalem taken by Crusaders, 1100 ...	6 43 7 10
6 F	Old Midsummer Day ...	7 37 8 8

Moon's changes.—Last quarter, 5th, 2h. 4m. p.m.

Sunday Lessons.

MORNING.

1 Sam. 15; Luke 13.

AFTERNOON.

1 Sam. 17; Phil. 1.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Feast and Fast days.—2nd, Visitation of the Virgin; 4th Translation of St. Martin, bishop.

THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1866.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

The first great battle of the war has resulted in the defeat of the Italians by the Austrians. The Italian army, divided into three corps and a reserve—making up a force of from 80,000 to 90,000 combatants—after crossing the Mincio at Goito and other points on Saturday afternoon, and sending reconnoitring parties towards Peschiera and Verona, encamped for the night at some place beyond Roverbella, equidistant from the two fortresses. On the ensuing morning an attempt was made upon those high positions of Soma, Somma Campagna, and Santa Giustina, which command the fifteen miles' railway lines joining the two strongholds, positions which played a conspicuous part in the campaign of 1848. The object of the Italians was evidently to take possession of the railway, so as to isolate Peschiera and secure a basis of operations against Verona. The Austrians, however, who were massed in great force at Verona, sallied forth from the place at daybreak, and, anticipating the Italian move, ments, took up their position upon those hills, which are now everywhere bristling with bastions and redoubts, and may be looked upon as mere outworks of the two citadels, extending from the gates of one to those of the other. After a severe and bloody, or, as the Italians describe it, "desperate" struggle, which lasted nearly the whole day—that longest of summer days—the Imperial army was victorious along the whole line. They stormed the summit of Montevento, where the Italians held out the longest and at the close of the engagement, at five o'clock in the afternoon, they also carried the position of Custozza, a spot fatal to Italian arms in their encounter with Radetzki in July, 1848. The victors captured several guns and about 2,000 prisoners, and behaved, as the Archduke Albert's bulletin assures us, and as we may readily believe, with more than their ordinary bravery and endurance. On the same evening the Italian army was obliged to recross the Mincio.

It is said that the present war actually originated in a new firearm. Count Bismark thought the needle-gun would render the Prussian army irresistible, and so he seized the opportunity of breaking up the old system of Europe to reconstruct it afresh. The presumption may be a little overstrained, but Marshal Benedek alludes to it in his address to his soldiers, and there is truth enough in the idea to fix our attention on the great questions at issue. Muskets and cannon now constitute the reliance of nations, and the Prussians have developed one of these instruments, and the Americans the other. A Prussian battalion is said to be a match, by means of its needle-guns, for three battalions armed with the ordinary musket, and an American Monitor is expected to be superior to any other fighting ship in the world. On one of these points it is but too likely that we shall soon have evidence in abundance, and on the other we know more than we did, for a real Monitor has just crossed the Atlantic, and is now lying in British waters. The American Monitor is literally a floating gun-carriage, and nothing more. She has not the least resemblance to any ordinary man-of-war, either in shape or arrangements, but she does carry guns—enormous ones, too—and the Miantonomoh has carried them across the Atlantic. These guns weigh upwards of twenty tons, they have a bore of fifteen inches, and they throw a 480lb. shot. The Monitor has two turrets, and two of these guns are carried in each. Now, if the calibre of a gun is to decide the advantage in an action, we have certainly nothing to match the battery of the Miantonomoh. In our latest and most successful specimen of a fighting ship we have got just half-way to the point reached by the Americans. The Bellerophon carries guns weighing upwards of twelve tons, and throwing 250lb. shot. Those are our heaviest and most powerful cannon, whereas an Italian iron-clad has just sailed for the Adriatic carrying 600-pounders, and the Americans, we are told, have already cast guns more than twice as big as those of the Miantonomoh. Either, then, the advantage does not belong exclusively to the largest gun, or that advantage does not belong to us. We have been conducting experiments so deliberately and fastidiously, that other nations, either less sceptical or more easily

convinced, have got practically ahead of us. We have no doubt that many a fault could be found both in American and Italian iron-clads; but, in the meantime, their weight of metal is far in excess of ours, and there is a strong and growing presumption that in future actions weight of metal may carry the day.

SINGULAR CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

A CURIOUS case, the result of a mistake made during the Fenian excitement at Cork, came before one of the masters in Dublin for the assessing of damages. It appeared the original action was for slander and false imprisonment. Judgment had gone against the defendant by default, as he had made no defence to the action. The plaintiff, Mr. W. N. Robinson, the son of a clergyman of the Church of England, was in company with a friend named Hayne, engaged in playing a game of billiards, about three o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th of March last, in the billiard-room of a hotel at Cork, when they perceived some person looking into the room through the window in the door. This was the defendant, Mr. W. Davies. After looking through for a short time, Mr. Davies disappeared, and in about twenty minutes returned with Sub-Inspector Hamilton and a number of policemen, and had the plaintiff arrested on a charge of having used the words, "To — with the Queen, and up with the green flag." It appeared that Mr. Davies had a short time previously, while passing by Cook-street, heard some one use the above words, and turning round observed two young men. He watched them, and fancied they went through the entrance to the billiard-room. Having followed him, as he supposed, and looked into the room, he saw the plaintiff and Mr. Hayne there, and believing that they were the persons he had heard use the seditious language, he informed the police, and had the plaintiff arrested, as already described. On the 12th of March a writ of summons and plaint was issued at the plaintiff's suit against Mr. Davies, claiming £1,000 damages for the false charge and imprisonment. The defendant's attorney wrote to the plaintiff, offering an unqualified apology, and expressing deep regret at the mistake. The plaintiff did not see the letter, and, the action having been proceeded with, the defendant suffered judgment to go by default against him. The jury assessed the damages at £75.

THE WAR AND THE NEWSPAPERS.—The police at Frankfurt have served all the journals with the following notice:—"The editors are requested not to publish any intelligence respecting the movements of the troops of southern Germany; and to send their proof-sheet to the censor's office in sufficient time to permit the despatch of the numbers by post being prevented if necessary."

THE LATE MRS. CARLYLE.—The following affectionate epitaph for the gravestone of his wife has been written by Mr. Thomas Carlyle:—"In her bright existence she had more sorrows than are common, but also a soft invincibility, a clearness of discernment, and a noble loyalty of heart which are rare. For forty years she was the true and loving helpmate of her husband, and by act and word unweariedly forwarded him as none else could in all of worthy that he did or attempted. She died at London, 21st April, 1866, suddenly snatched away from him, and the light of his life as if gone out."

MARRIAGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—A SCRUPULOUS BRIDEGROOM.—A desperate and ultimately successful attempt at matrimony was made at Llangollen parish church a few days ago. Everything was in readiness to proceed with the ceremony—the clergyman at the altar, one of the churchwardens and the parish clerk close by. Before, however, going on with the marriage service, the churchwarden interrogated the bridegroom as to whether he was a married man already, and read a letter which stated that he was married. This the bridegroom indignantly denied, and as there was no proof of a previous marriage the service was proceeded with, and went on uninterrupted until the placing of the ring. Clergyman: "With this ring I thee wed." Bridegroom: "With this ring I thee wed." Clergyman: "With my body I thee worship." Bridegroom: "No, indeed, I can't say that; I will worship no one but God." Upon this the clergyman closed his book and walked off towards the door; but on the entreaties of the bride and bridegroom, and on his promise that he would repeat the words, the reverend gentleman kindly returned to the altar, and proceeded with the lesson; but to the surprise of all present, when he read, "With my body I thee worship," the bridegroom said as before, "I protest against it." The bride: "Oh, do say the words." Bridegroom: "No, I cannot say such words. I protest against it." The clergyman for the second time closed the book and left the church, and the couple were obliged to return home in exactly the same relationship as they had left it. The following day, however, another effort was made to effect a union at the same altar, with better success, the bridegroom repeating every word after the clergyman, without any objection.

ELOPEMENT OF A BRIDE.—An amusing scene has been enacted in Cirencester during the week, the chief performer being a Mrs. B., from the neighbourhood of Redditch, who arrived in the town on Thursday last with her newly-married husband. The quarters chosen were situate at an inn, not a long way from Dyer-street. Everything seemed to go on "as merry as a marriage bell," the husband calling his wife his dear *viola adorata*. The married couple were accompanied by the bridesmaid and "father in church," and were on the eve of returning to Tewkesbury, after having seen the newly-married couple off to London. The delighted husband was so pleased with his young wife's charms that during their stay at Cirencester he made several purchases out of the money he was foolish enough to obtain by the sale of some houses in the neighbourhood of Redditch (the facts of which he gave to our correspondent). Tuesday evening was fixed upon for the start, and dinner for the four was prepared at three o'clock, at which they were seated, when, shortly after that, a stranger arrived at the inn, and seated himself in a chair by the fire. Alas, the scene! We now describe it. It appears that some years ago the stranger was the first love of Mrs. B., and immediately she saw the gentleman she rose from her seat, shook him by the hand, and invited him to partake of dinner. The invitation was accepted. At this juncture Mr. B. left the table and called out his wife. She followed, and shortly again resumed her seat. The husband went out for a walk to console his feelings, and on his return he found that the two had fled, the lady-love not forgetting to take his purse, containing some £32. He immediately searched the town, but to no effect; his *viola tricolore* (or "heart's-ease") had duped him. On Wednesday he left for Stroud, taking with him the bridesmaid and "father in church."—*North Wilts Herald*.

TWO SHILLING FAIR GOLD PENCIL CASE. 2½ inches long, with a reserve of leads, real stone seals, rings to attach them to chain, and free by return of post for 26 stamps. **PARKER, 1, Hatway-street, Oxford-street, W. N.B.**—The whole stock of watches and jewellery at a great discount; 3s. taken off every 20s., and 1s. 6d. off every 10s. purchase. Watch, clock, and jewellery price-list one stamp. The proprietor removing to Oxford-street. —[Advertisement.]

A LADY'S VISIT TO MOUNT VESUVIUS.

THE following account of the ascent of Mount Vesuvius by a lady from Plymouth is (says the *Weekly Review*) of sufficient interest for general readers to have publicity. The ascent was made during the present month:—

"We started from Sorrento, slept at Castella Mare, and set out from thence at six a.m., and drove to Resina. I announced my intention of investing fifty cents in a hat such as the men in this part of Italy wear, and the rest of our party did the same. We found that they added greatly to our comfort, though they were anything but bewitching in appearance. At Resina we mounted horses, and proceeded to climb a very broken, and occasionally steep, staircase to the Hermitage. The ascent required firm faith in one's steed, and to keep in the saddle involved a terrible strain on one's back. At the Hermitage we refreshed ourselves, and then toiled on for another hour through immense fields of lava—the deposits of the eruption of '58—which brought us to the veritable foot of the mountain. Here began the real tug of war. Mrs. — was seated in a chair with four bearers; but the rest of us did the ascent on foot with the help of alpenstocks and guides. It was trying work, but I was fortunate enough to get the assistance of two guides, one of whom went before with a strap, to which I held fast. We were three-quarters of an hour during this part of the climb; and as it was very hot it was fortunate in one respect that the day was rather cloudy. Our view, however, was not so perfect as it would have been on a brighter day; but we had, through breaks in the clouds, glimpses of the vast plain beneath, and in it Pompeii restored to daylight. Vesuvius was rather excited, and there were low rumblings, varied every two minutes with an outburst of red-hot lava thrown up about twenty feet. This continued during the whole time that we were there. Mr. L. — says that the crater is totally different from what it was two years ago. It is much less deep, and seems to have been filled in far more than it was, and to be still filling. When quite full there will, I suppose, be another great eruption. In spite of the horrible appearance of the crater, with its patches of sulphurous smoke, three of us determined to go down into it. We scrambled down through a quantity of loose small lava about thirty feet, and at each step we sank up to our knees and seemed to find no footing. It seemed as if we should be buried by the rubble that we set in motion about us. That peril, bad as it was, was nothing compared to the danger of suffocation by the horrible sulphurous steam. The air, too, was frightfully hot, and in many places we could not stand for more than half a minute, so scorching was the ground beneath our feet. The whole surface of the bottom of the crater was like a stormy sea that had been petrified, whilst through cracks we could see the lava glowing red-hot only a few inches below us, and the fiery red contrasting startlingly with the dense blackness everywhere else around us. We had sometimes to take a bold leap from one rock to another, as the lava gave way beneath us, and threatened to let us through into this nether furnace. I tore my dress sorely by the sharp rocks, and cut and burnt my boots to pieces. So much for Vesuvius."

LOVE LETTERS FROM THE SEA.—There was cast ashore, at Skutaraw, about four miles east of Dunbar, a bundle of love-letters, about 300 in number, which have passed between a Mr. Maxwell, of London, and Miss Dunlop, of Clobber, residing for the most part at Edinburgh. The letters were tied up in a white cambric handkerchief with a light blue border, having the initials of the gentleman in one of the corners. The letters bear the post-office dates of 1861, 1862, and 1863, and seem to be arranged in the order in which they were sent to their destination. In one of the packets of letters there is a marriage certificate, dated 21st November, 1815.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF MAR.—Towards midnight, on Tuesday week, John Francis, fourteenth Earl of Mar, Lord Erskine, Garioch, and Alloa, Earl of Kellie, Viscount Fenton, Baron Dirlton, peacefully expired at Alloa House, in the seventy-first year of his age. The deceased nobleman was the inheritor of a peerage whose origin, according to Lord Kames, is lost in the mists of antiquity. The Erskines were established in the county of Clackmannan before they succeeded to the very ancient title of Mar, the family name of which was originally the same as that of the title.—Mar. The origin of the title goes back at least as far as the time of Malcolm Canmore, for Martaeus, Earl of Mar, is witness to a charter of donation by that monarch to the Culdees of Lochleven, of the manor of Kilgad-Earnoch, 1065.—*Scotsman*.

HYDROPHOBIA.—The cases of hydrophobia which are recorded constantly in the newspapers are very horrible indeed. Only this week Mr. Avent, of Fulham, reports in the *Times* a case of a child bitten by a dog still at large, and stated to have bitten another child since. And such cases are only a poor measure of the amount of evil which comes of dogs and the bites of dogs. Short of being actually bitten is the constant fear of loose and apparently ownerless dogs everywhere; and when bitten, short of actual hydrophobia there is the inconvenience and pain of the wounds inflicted, and the horrible months of fear and apprehension which slowly elapse before the friends and the patient regain their comfort and composure. We have no wish to speak sensationally. There is no need for men to do this who have to witness the actual facts of this nuisance. But nothing is done to abate it. We expose it from time to time. People die of hydrophobia, and juries sit and make respectful representations to the Home Secretary of the increasing frequency of the disease. But nothing is done. There is a concurrence of opinion as to what needs to be done, which makes this inaction of Government more culpable. The desirable thing is to have every dog associated with an owner, and to require a tax from every owner, which shall be proof of the owner's care for the animal. We earnestly urge upon Sir George Grey some legislation on the dog nuisance. It may seem too much to expect statesmen to come down from the great questions and anxieties of the day to legislate upon stray dogs; but the Home-office would really relieve the public mind by a good short Act upon this subject. One case of hydrophobia in a member of parliament would rouse the Home-office to the needed effort. We should be sorry to believe that the present widespread fear is not sufficient without this catastrophe.—*The Lancet*.

BEYOND ALL COMPETITION!—T. R. WILLIS, Maker and Importer of Musical Instruments. Established 1833. The trade and amateurs supplied with Harmonium Reeds, Musical Strings, and all kinds of fittings. Lists free. 29, Minories, London. —[Advertisement.]

PAINFUL TEETH, OR DISEASED STUMPS, EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—No Chloroform, and perfectly safe.—Mr. DAY (many years with Mr. Eskell, Dental Surgeon, of 8, Grosvenor-street, W.), guarantees perfect freedom from pain in this or any other Dental operation. Exquisitely Enamelled Artificial Teeth at 6s. each, and the best 10s. each, unsurpassed for comfort, appearance, and durability. Made and fitted in a few hours when required. Consultations free.—291, REGENT-STREET (three doors from the Polytechnic). —[Advertisement.]

FIFTY PIANOS, from 10s. the Month, for hire, by Erard, Collard, Broadwood, &c. Several Cottages for Sale, at £12. Useful pianofortes, from £3. Installments taken. Harmoniums, Harps, &c. Trade supplied.—At 80, High Holborn (side door). —[Advertisement.]

FEMALE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE second annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this society was held on Monday afternoon in the Hanover-square Rooms, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury. Dr. Edmunds, the hon. secretary, read the report of the committee of management, which stated that during the past year more than 50,000 pamphlets and other papers had been circulated, 30,000 of which had been sent by post, and a considerable impression had been produced in favour of the institution upon the mind of the general public. The objects of the society, which at first were looked upon with little respect or sympathy, were now gradually becoming recognised by the daily and weekly press, and "midwifery" was giving way before a growing conviction that it was not only better for the heart and mind, but safer for the body that women should be attended in their hour of trial by an educated attendant of their own sex. The *Lancet* and *Medical Times* have also fully admitted the necessity of the movement. The progress of the society's rudimentary college had been thoroughly satisfactory, the number of students having increased to twenty, and the lectureships become almost self-supporting, while the entries of students for the next session were likely to exceed those of the two former years. Several of the students who have completed their education had already commenced the practice of midwifery, and many patients had been referred to their care from the office of the society. No sort of casualty or misfortune had occurred to any of them. Miss Fletcher, one of these practitioners, to whom a clergyman's wife was referred in this way, had been offered a douceur of 50*l.* to induce her to settle in the neighbourhood of the lady. Measures were about being taken to obtain an assignment of the lease upon very liberal terms of the large and desirable house in Fitzroy-square, within which the society has now only office accommodation, and it was also in contemplation to add to the 'interest and usefulness of the lectures by the formation there of a properly illustrative museum, which will require about 200*l.* to establish. The receipts of the society for a period of fifteen months had amounted to about 634*l.*, including 365*l.* from subscriptions and donations, and 87*l.* from students' fees. The expenditure had exceeded that amount by some 150*l.*, to which extent the society was indebted to Mr. George Wilson, the treasurer. Mr. Hurney moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Lord Houghton, who said the employment of women was one of the important questions now agitating society. Education was making rapid strides, and with its extension arose a desire to be useful. This society, he was happy to think, had discovered one solution of the problem, for it had gone far to dispel prejudice, and enable women to make herself available in an extensive branch of the medical profession. In all questions of this kind it was necessary to overcome the low element of competition, and that could only be done by those who engaged in the contest not only being properly qualified, but thoroughly impressed with the serious and laborious nature of the work they undertook. As a trustee of the Nightingale fund, he could bear testimony to the great interest which that lady took in the welfare of the society. Her glorious career of usefulness and self-denial afforded female medical students a noble example of what woman could do by the exercise of ability and courage. Courageous perseverance, and a determination to surmount all difficulties, followed up to the end from a sense of duty, must prevail here as it has done in her case, and he was convinced the woman who undertook to fulfil the object of the society in that spirit would confer a lasting benefit not only upon her own sex, but upon the community at large. The report having been adopted, resolutions were passed, declaring that midwifery, as an important branch of medical practice, constituted a lucrative profession in which it was highly desirable that properly instructed women should be employed; that no sufficient system for such instruction had yet been accessible to women in England; and that therefore having in view the present objectionable state of female practitioners, the meeting pledged itself to use all its influence to promote the objects of the society.

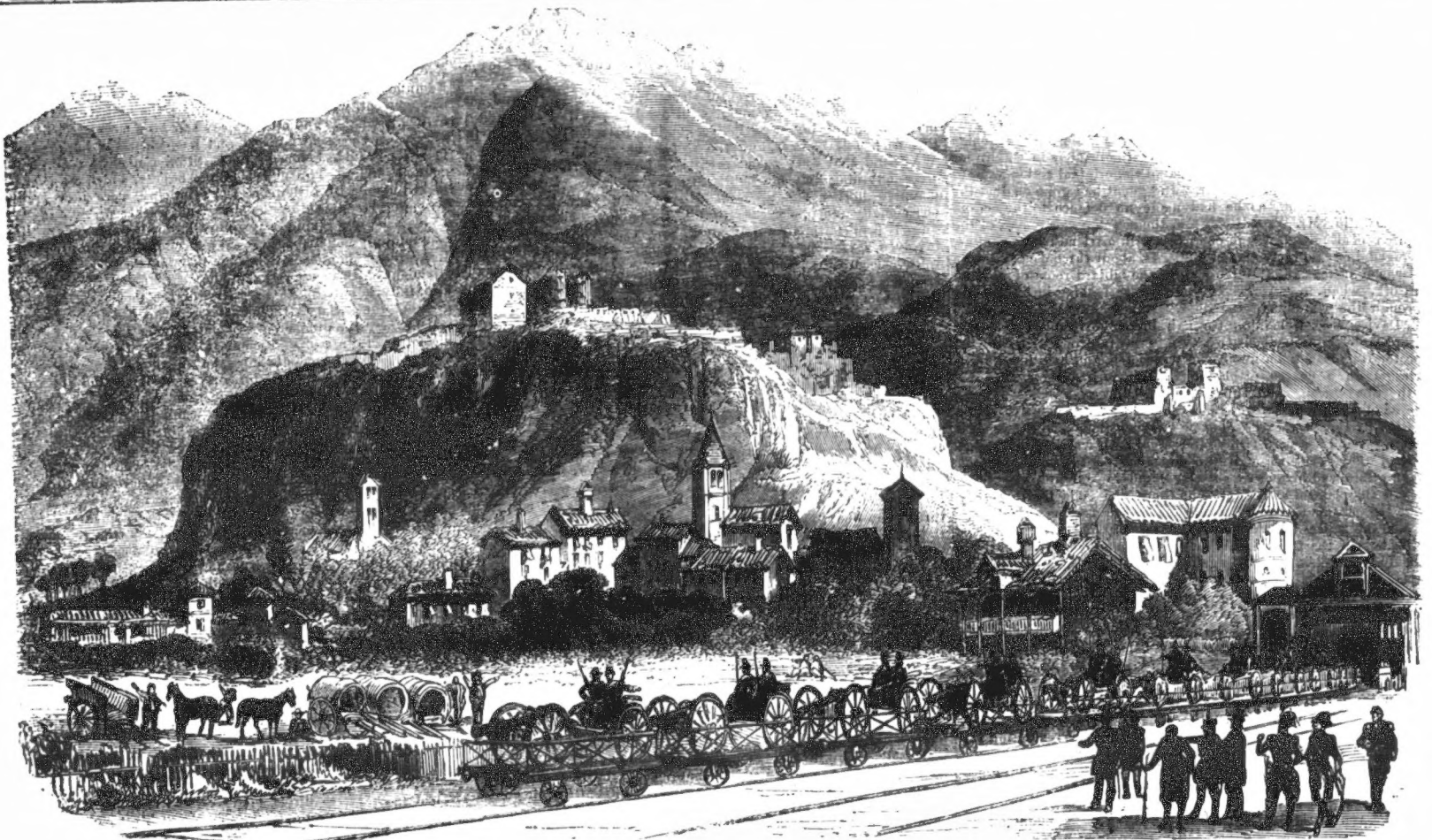
WE hear of the decease of the Prince de Conde, son of the Duc d'Aumale, who died of typhus fever at Sydney.

THE Duke of Beaufort, whose horse Ceylon this year won the "Grand Prix de Paris," has given 7,500*fr.* (300*l.*) to the poor of the twenty arrondissements of Paris, and 2,500*fr.* to the English Protestant church of Chantilly.

BATTY, THE LION TAMER.—A Paris letter says:—"The Parisians have been impatient for the last fortnight to see their lion-tamer again. Their appetite had been whetted by his last encounter with his lions, and they sped nightly to the Cirque. But Batty showed no sign; it was not his fault, he was willing to risk being devoured, but the police had put its veto on the performances. They considered that Batty had ceased to have any control over his beast, but Batty assured them that the lions whose claw had torn his clavicle and tunic was *encinte*. In leaving over his gun she was impeded, and in falling caught his shoulder, not with malicious intent, but accidentally. Batty went into the cage before three agents deputed by the Prefect of Police, and fondled his lioness in the most familiar way. He then bared his arm, steeped it in bullock's blood, and thus reeking thrust it harmlessly into the lion's mouth. After this ordeal the police waived its interdiction, and Batty made his re-appearance after his accident last night amidst loud applause. The lion cubs which were born here during the winter have been trained to draw a car in which Batty will drive round the circus. The little lions play with the dogs, kittens, and career with the children of the grooms about the circus; nor have they as yet shown any disposition to abuse the power which nature has placed at their disposal."

NATURAL SHERRY.—A large assortment of samples of what Messrs. H. R. Williams and Co., of Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate, term "Natural Sherry," has recently been submitted to us. These profess to consist of Sherries which have not been fortified with spirit, as is the case with most wines of this class. The practice of adding spirit is highly objectionable—first, because it greatly impairs the flavour of really good and superior wines; and second, because it renders them unwholesome by deranging digestion and increasing their intoxicating properties. We have examined these wines with much interest and considerable care. They belong for the most part to the class of dry or Amontillado Sherries, and they may be described as light, clean, and mild wines, without the fire of the brandied wines, and remarkably devoid of sugar and free of acid. They are amongst the nicest and most pleasant wines that we have tasted for a long time. Some of the samples are marked at moderate prices, and in many cases we should feel disposed to give the preference to the cheaper kinds.—*Lancet*.

YOUNG'S ANIGATED CORN AND BUSTON PLASTER are the best ever invented for giving immediate ease. Price 6*d.* and 1*s.* per box. Observe the Trade Mark "H. Y." without which none are genuine. May be had of most respectable chemists in town and country. Wholesale manufacturers 16, Carthusian-street, Aldersgate-street, E.C., London. —[Advertisement.]



ITALIAN ARMY MOVING TOWARDS THE MINCIO. (See page 34.)

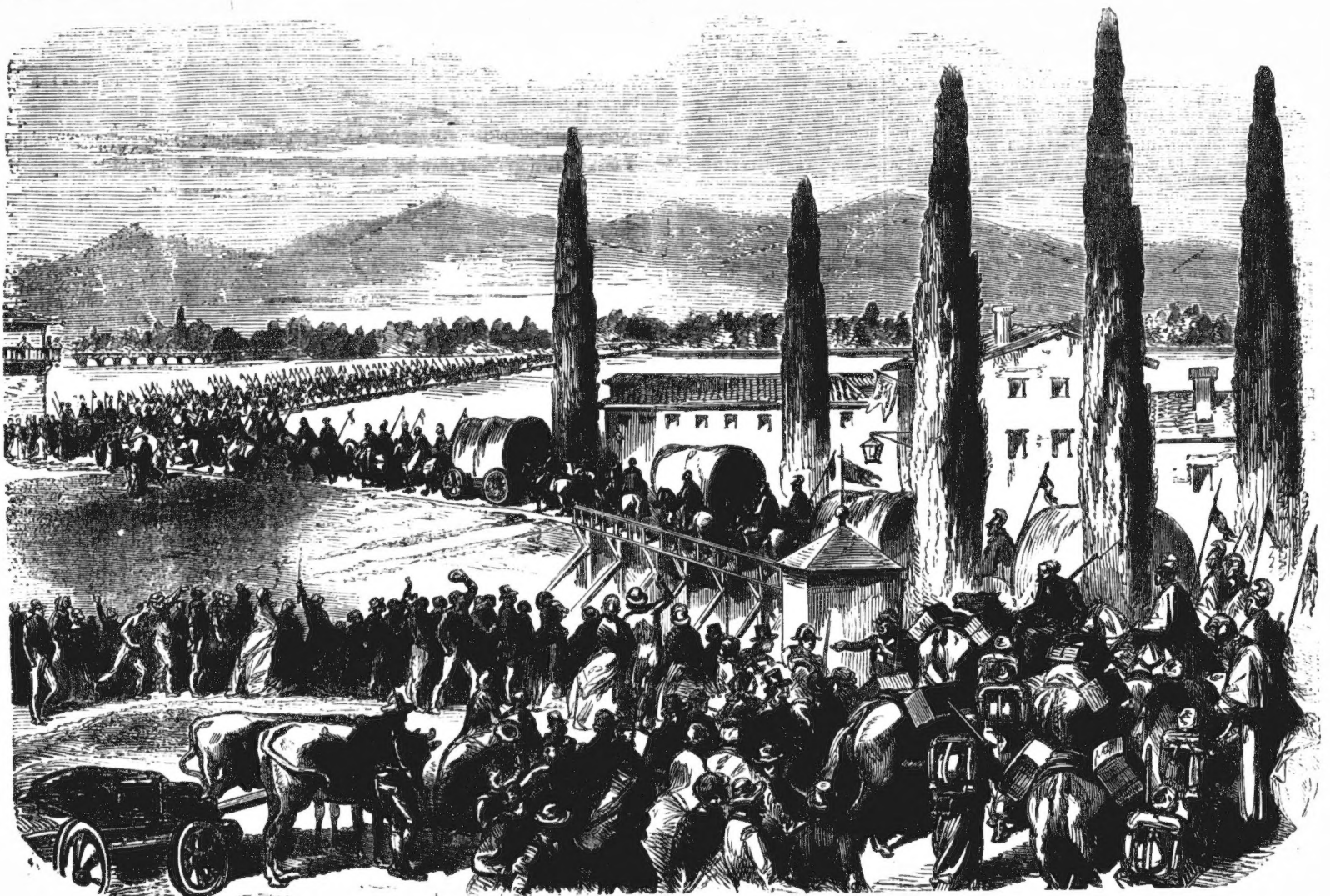
DEPARTURE OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA FOR THE WAR.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Temps*, writing from Hanover on the 16th, and whose letter has been delayed by the military movements, gives a graphic account of the departure from their respective capitals of the Kings of Prussia and Hanover:—

"I left Berlin (says the writer) in the same train as King William. He arrived a few minutes before it started. He was accompanied by M. de Bismark, by the Minister of War, General Van Roon, and General Moltke, Chef d'Etat Major (quartermaster-

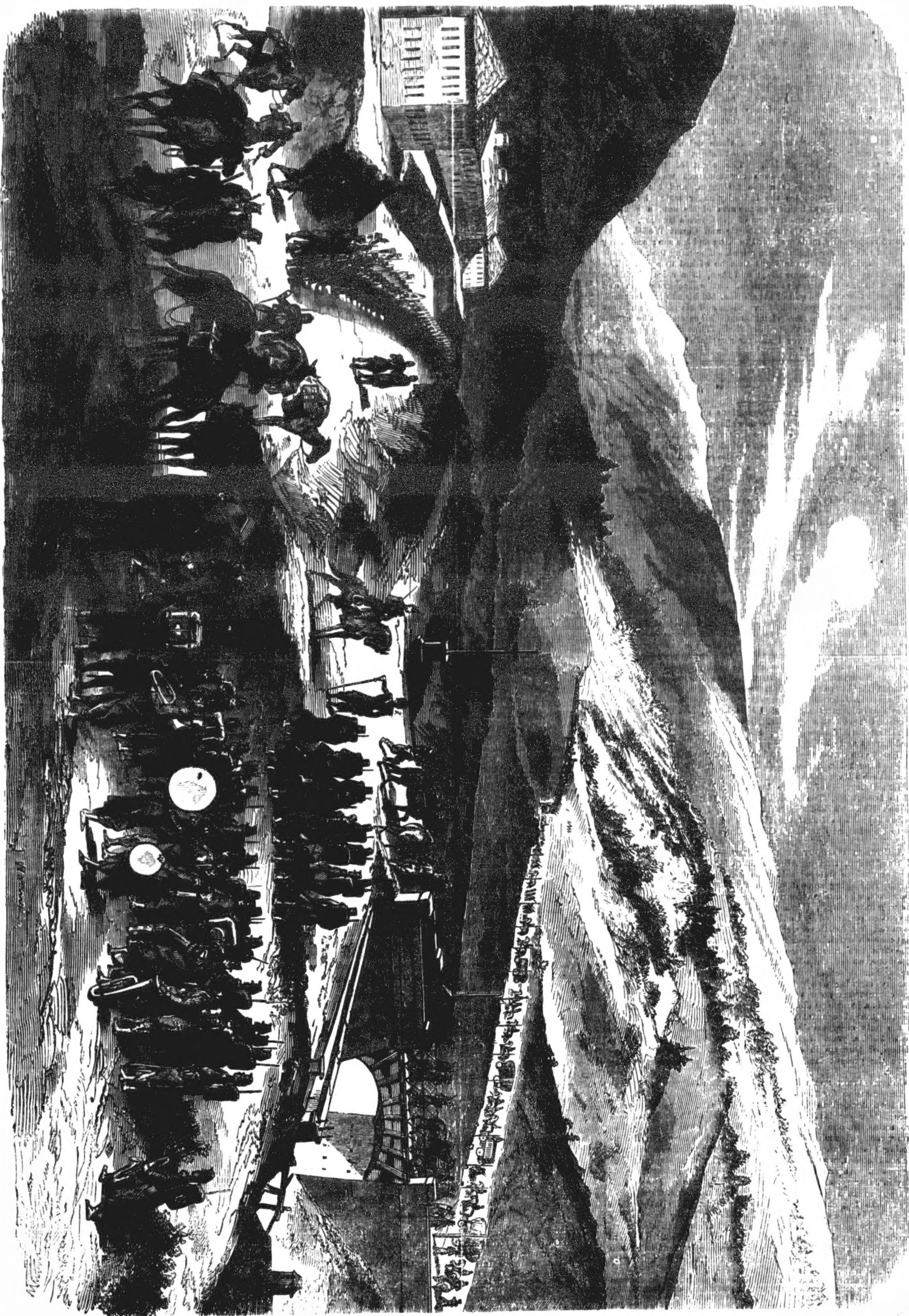
general) of the Prussian army. An enormous crowd encumbered the approaches to the station, and the constables had some difficulty in obtaining a free passage for the King and his suite. *Der alte Herr* ('the old gentleman,' as the Berliners familiarly call him) struck me as having grown much older since last night. The King was going to Potsdam to meet the Queen, who was returning home from Baden. He bowed right and left, and shook hands very cordially with all near him. At the Potsdam Station (as indeed at all the stations where we stopped) the crowd was enormous. When we passed, a long train filled with the 5th Regiment of Hussars of the landwehr was about to start; further

on we whisked past two other military trains—hurrying with their living freight towards the frontier of Saxony. In the same compartment with me was Counsellor Achenbach, a man in high office at the Ministry of Commerce: he was going to Sansbruck on a mission from the Government. Of course I can reveal nothing, but I think I may assume that the sale of the famous mines of Sansbruck [to whom it is of course unnecessary to say] which has been so often contradicted is a *fait accompli*. At Vechelde we entered Hanover. I saw a great glare, and as we drew closer I saw a lot of peasants bearing torches, and about twenty soldiers, pick and axe in hand, from which I inferred



PASSAGE OF THE ITALIAN ARMY ACROSS THE MINCIO. (See page 34.)

AUSTRIAN TROOPS LEAVING THE QUADRILATERAL TO ENGAGE THE ITALIANS. (See page 34.)



that our train would be the last that passed over that line before the entrance of the enemy. At Lehtre, which is the central point where Hanoverian railways meet, we found three trains filled with soldiers, the Hanoverian army being in full retreat. At two a.m. we entered the Hanover terminus, after crossing in our way several more trains laden with troops. There was great agitation, and the terminus was crowded. A special train, conspicuous in which was the royal carriage, was in readiness waiting for the King. At two in the morning the mayor and municipal council waited on his Majesty, and urged him to rescind the vote given by Hanover at Frankfurt, and above all not to leave the capital. The King replied—as he had previously replied to the Prussian envoy—by a distinct refusal. He added that he left his Queen and his two daughters behind him, and confided them to the affection of his subjects. I was taking down these details from the lips of a young diplomatist, when, at about three a.m., the King arrived at the station. The sight of this monarch leaving his capital under such circumstances was a moving one. King George V is a fine tall man, and his slightly-halting gait barely denotes the infirmity under which he suffers (blindness). He was leaning on the arm of his son, a youth of nineteen. Both wore the uniform of the Queen's Hussars. They were accompanied by Count Mahortie and Count Wedel. The crowd respectfully made way for the King and his son; and a few cries of 'Ea lebe der Konig' were raised. The King took his place in his carriage, and made signs that he wished to speak. The crowd immediately became silent, and then, in a voice which appeared to me broken with emotion, but which grew firm and energetic towards the end of his address, bid his subjects farewell. He said he was compelled to leave them and his people, and that he soon hoped to return victorious to his capital. The crowd shouted 'Hurrah!' and the train started. Thus did the King and Crown Prince of Hanover leave their capital—who can tell that they will ever return?"

The Court.

THE PRINCESS HELENA.—Preparations are actively going forward in the state rooms and private chapel of Windsor Castle for the forthcoming marriage of the Princess Helena on the 5th of July. The pulpit, reading desk, and all the moveable seats have been transferred from the chapel to the east end of St. George's Hall, which are enclosed by a screen which crosses the hall, and where divine service will be performed until after the marriage. The children of the royal family at Hanover are expected shortly to arrive at the castle.—*Court Journal.*

Her Majesty the Queen, with the various members of the royal family, left Balmoral early on Monday afternoon for Windsor.

Sporting.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

Although the attendance of subscribers was very numerous, the business that was transacted was on a limited scale. The Northumberland Plate betting was only remarkable for the increased firmness of Primate, the advance of Rocco, and the decline of Red Earl. The Goodwood Stakes betting was confined to the three animals enumerated in our list, and the investments on them were moderate in amount. On the Derby nothing of any consequence was done. Below are the market prices:—

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.—2 to 1 agst Mr. Merry's Primate (t); 11 to 4 agst Mr. Osborne's Miss Haworth (t); 7 to 1 agst Mr. Johnstone's Rocco (t and off); 10 to 1 agst Captain Gray's Windham (t and off); 10 to 1 agst Mr. Cowen's Lady Durham (t); 100 to 8 agst Mr. Nicholl's Missile (t); 16 to 1 agst Mr. Masterman's Honesty (t); 100 to 7 agst Major Stapleton's Red Earl (t and off).

GOODWOOD STAKES.—100 to 15 agst Mr. Day's The Special (t); 100 to 8 agst Mr. Nightingale's Surrey (t); 100 to 9 agst Lord Poulett's Nu (t).

THE DERBY, 1867.—25 to 1 agst Mr. Merry's Marksman (t); 33 to 1 agst Mr. Ten Broeck's Fitzroy (t); 33 to 1 agst Sir Joseph Hawley's Red Shoes (t); 33 to 1 agst Mr. Padwick's Julius (t); 33 to 1 agst the Marquis of Hastings's Uncas (t); 50 to 1 agst Lord Burghley's Grand Cross (t).

A CHURCH WITHOUT A CLERGYMAN.—In one of the districts of Sunderland, that of All Saints, in Monkwearmouth parish, a most anomalous state of things exists. The incumbent of the parish, embracing some 5,000 or 6,000 people, is the Rev. B. Kennicott, who lately appeared in the Divorce Court at the suit of his wife for cruelty. For some time past the whole of the duties have been performed by the Rev. Mr. Bennett, curate. The latter, however, has for three weeks been absent on leave, and during that time no provision had been made for carrying on the service. The first two Sunday mornings the congregation, a miserably small one, waited for a long time for a minister, but none appearing, a Sunday-school teacher read a portion of the prayers. Last Sunday morning five persons alone were present, and waited in the church, but no one appeared to conduct the service. The church is a handsome stone building, erected only a few years ago, and the present occupant of the living, a comparatively young man, is the only clergyman who has filled the office. The living is worth 300l. a year. Representations are about to be made to the Bishop of Durham in order that some steps may be taken to remove the present lamentable state of things.—*Manchester Examiner.*

COMPENSATION FOR A RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN FRANCE.—A case of compensation for injuries received by a railway accident has just been decided in the civil court of Paris. A collision took place in October last near Moret, on the Lyons Railway, between two trains, in one of which were M. and Mme. Ossude. The former received such injuries as to render him incapable of conducting his business for some time, and the wife, who was near her confinement, was seized with such terror that she quite lost her reason. An action for damages was brought against the company in January, and a verdict of 1,200l. awarded. The defendants put in an appeal, but in the meantime Mme. Ossude had given birth to a child, and died shortly after. The father then appealed also, and demanded 2,400l. additional in the name of his infant. The new hearing came on on Thursday, and the court, considering that the death of Mme. Ossude must be attributed to the exceptional conditions under which her confinement had taken place, confirmed the former judgment, and increased the indemnity by 800l., of which 600l. is settled on the child.

CHILDREN TEETHING! Mrs. WISLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, is perfectly harmless. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels, gives rest to the mother, and health to the child. It has been thirty years in use in America, and is now sold in this country by all principal medicine dealers, at 1s. 1d. per bottle.—[Advertisement.]

Theatricals, Music, etc.

HER MAJESTY'S.—Bellini's tragic opera of "Norma" was again produced on Tuesday evening, when Signor Tasso, as Pollione, made his first appearance here. Herr Rokitsansky took the part of Orovoso; and Signor Capello, Flavio. Mdle. Titens, with her usual force and brilliancy, sustained the part of Norma. Mdle. Sinico, as Adalgisa, and Madame Tagliafico, as Clotilda, were quite equal to their respective parts. Mozart's "Il Seraglio" was produced on Thursday, with the following cast:—Constanza, Mdle. Titens; Blondina, Mdle. Sinico; Belmont, Dr. Gunz; Padrillo, Signor Stagno; Sultano, Signor Foli; Osmir, Herr Rokitsansky. A ballet divertissement, supported by Mdles. Pancaldi, Diani, Borelli, Roquet, Marie, Rige, Dalias, A. Rouquet, Rossi, and the corps de ballet, has followed the opera each evening. The last grand morning performance was announced for yesterday (Friday).

COVENT GARDEN.—The operas brought forward by the Italian company here this week have been Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine" and "L'Etoile du Nord," Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," and Auber's "Fra Diavolo." The principal parts have been sustained by Mdle. Adelina Patti, Mdle. Pauline Lucca, Signor Mario, Signor Naudin, Signor Tagliafico, and Signor Ronconi. On Wednesday, Mdle. Adelina Patti gives a grand morning performance, supported by the principal distinguished artistes in town.

THE BRITANNIA.—The new drama of "The Devil's Punch-bowl," by Mr. Thompson Townsend, has met with marked approval. The action of the drama takes place near and about the little known chain of hills in Surrey of which the highest is called "Hindhead," and the King's mail is supposed to be robbed on the Portsmouth high road which crosses these lofty downs. Martin Blakeborough, the Squire of the district, has been lured on from one wickedness to another by Nick Upton, an adventurer. The Squire, like a gay young English gentleman, has seduced Nelly Coombes, his head keeper's daughter. Discarded and abandoned, Nelly leaves her cottage home and her father, Dick Coombes. The old man knows of her disgrace, and, vowing revenge on the Squire, sets out on a search after his daughter. A Jew money-lender, Isaacs, and a lawyer with papers of the utmost value to the Squire, are expected by the coach, which is also known to contain six thousand guineas to pay off certain ships at Portsmouth. Upton suggests to Blakeborough to rob the mail. This is done by the Squire and associates, who can now defy Isaacs. When that opulent Hebrew importunes the Squire, the hounds are turned out upon him, and he is hunted away. Blakeborough conceals the mail bags in the cellar of the house. Isaac suspects the Squire, and will not let the mail robbery be forgotten. The chief robber's associates are next seen in a hut, and their conversation of the night expedition on Hindhead is overheard by Nelly Coombes, who climbs a door on purpose to listen. Upton is also in communication with these thieves, and escapes from the hut. He is hunted to the Squire's mansion, who grants his request, and conceals him in the very cellar where the mail bags are deposited in an old cask. This subterranean apartment is occupied by Dick Coombes, who crawls through an opening in the wall, and begins cooking a poached hare. Coombes and Upton make friends, and find the mail bags, which at once prove the Squire's guilt. Refusing to supply Upton with any more money, the Squire is denounced and arrested. He gains his liberty after a desperate struggle, and is finally shot down by Coombes and the military. Poor Nelly dies in her father's arms. Miss Miles played this part with great feeling, and in the passages with her father was well seconded by Mr. J. Reynolds. Mr. Drummond acted the unpleasant part of Upton most effectively, and the low comedy was carried on by Mrs. E. Arnold as Betty Priggles, and Mr. G. B. Bigwood as Joe Staggers. A highly melodramatic struggle for a pistol takes place between Ned Pullen, a poacher (Mr. C. Pitt), and Mr. R. Bell, who did the best with the Squire. Mr. W. Crauford was of great service in the comparatively trifling character of the Jew, Isaacs. A musical entertainment followed; after which the burlesque of "Belphegor," concluding with "Betty Bolaine, the mad girl of St. Martin's."

THE THEATRES, for the most, are producing nothing new. At the HAYMARKET, "Lord Dundreary Married and Done For" has been revived, previous to Mr. Sothern appearing in "Lord Dundreary a Father," which will shortly be produced. The ST. JAMES'S still adheres to old English comedy, "The Rivals" and "The School for Scandal." The LYCEUM closes this evening (Saturday) with the benefit of Mr. Fechter, when "Hamlet" will be played by him. At the OLYMPIC "Money" has been the principal attraction, followed by "Blue Beard Re-paired." The varied performances at the STRAND have been "My Preserver," the burlesque of "Paris," and the farce of "Jack's Delight." The NEW ROYALTY has been occupied several evenings by amateurs. At the STANDARD Mr. Barnard's burlesque of "Sappho" has been revived. Powell's Christy Minstrels occupy the PAVILION.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—There was a popular ballad concert at this delightful place on Tuesday afternoon, supported by Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, Mr. Weiss, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Madame Parepa, and Miss Edmonds.

THE ENTERTAINMENT OF Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, Mr. W. S. Woodin, Mr. Arthur Sketchley, and the Christy Minstrels (St. James's Hall) continue to attract good audiences, notwithstanding the heat of the weather.

THE Richardsonian drama, with all its sensational effects, and the Lecture at Madame Two Saws Exhibition of Waxwork, at the approaching Dramatic Fete, is written by Nelson Lee the younger.

MR. BENEDICT gave a grand morning concert at St. James's Hall on Wednesday last, under the immediate patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and Princess Mary of Cambridge.

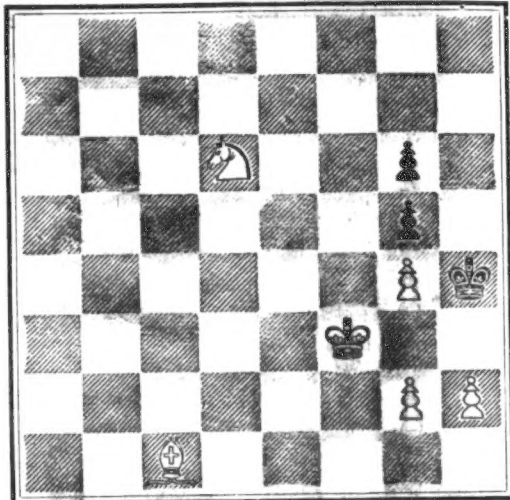
THE NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY perform "Acis and Galatea," and Locke's "Macbeth" music, on Wednesday next. Mr. Santley appears on the occasion.

OFFICERS who served in the late war are volunteering in New York to Garibaldi's Italian army. General Ullmann, of the Federal service, is among them.

DR. BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH-RESTORING INVALID AND INFANT'S FOOD, the Revalenta Arabica, yields thrice the nourishment of the best meat, and cures, without medicine or inconvenience, Dyspepsia (indigestion), Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Acidity, Heartburn, Nervous, Bilious, Liver and Stomach complaints, and saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. 50,000 cures annually. Dr. Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tins, at 1s. 1d.; 1lb. 2s. 9d.; 12lbs 22s.; 24lbs, 40s. At all grocers.—[Advertisement.]

Chess.

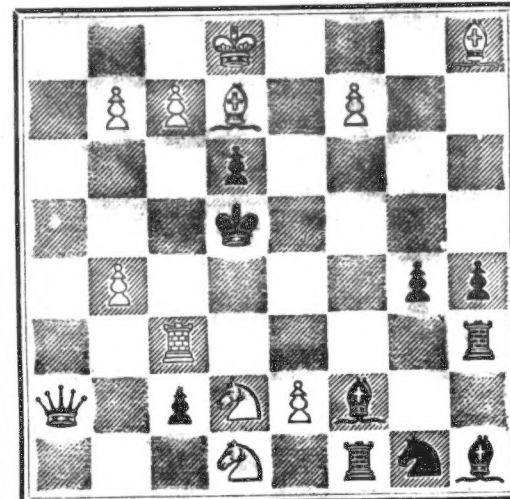
PROBLEM No. 367.—By W. HINCHLIFFE, Esq.
Black.



White.

White to move, and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM No. 368.—By I. O. HOWARD TAYLOR, Esq. (of Norwich).
White.



Black.

White to move, and mate in two moves.

(For the above neat problem we are indebted to F. G. Rainger, Esq.)

Game between Messrs. Bird and Falkbeer.

- | White.
Mr. B. | Black.
Herr F. |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. P to K B 4 | 1. P to Q B 4 |
| 2. P to K 3 | 2. P to K 3 |
| 3. P to Q Kt 3 | 3. B to K 2 |
| 4. Kt to Q B 3 | 4. B to K R 5 (ch) |
| 5. P to K Kt 3 | 5. B to K B 3 |
| 6. Kt to K B 3 | 6. P to Q 4 |
| 7. P to Q 4 | 7. P takes P |
| 8. P takes P | 8. P to Q R 3 |
| 9. B to Q 3 | 9. Kt to Q B 3 |
| 10. B to K 3 | 10. P to Q Kt 4 (a) |
| 11. P to Q R 4 | 11. P to Q Kt 5 |
| 12. Q Kt to K 2 | 12. B to Q Kt 2 |
| 13. Q R to Q B | 13. P to K R 4 |
| 14. Q to her second | 14. Kt to K R 3 |
| 15. P to K R 3 | 15. Q to her third |
| 16. K Kt to K 5 | 16. B takes Kt |
| 17. K B P takes B | 17. Q to K 2 |
| 18. Q B to K Kt 5 | 18. Q to her second |
| 19. Castles | 19. Q R to Q B |
| 20. K R to K B 4 | 20. K Kt to K B 4 |
| 21. Q R to K B | 21. P to K Kt 3 |
| 22. P to K Kt 4 | 22. P takes P |
| 23. P takes P | 23. K B to K Kt (b) |
| 24. P takes Kt | 24. K Kt P takes P |
| 25. K R to K B 2 | 25. Q Kt takes K P (c) |
| 26. P takes Kt | 26. P to Q 5 |
| 27. Kt takes P | 27. P to K B 3 |
| 28. P takes P | 28. Q takes Kt (d) |
| 29. P to K B 7 ch (e) | 29. K takes P |
| 30. B takes K B P | 30. Q takes Q |
| 31. B to K Kt 6, dis ch | 31. K takes B |
| 32. Q B takes Q | 32. K to R 2, dis ch |
| 33. K to R 2 | 33. Q R to Q B 4 |
| 34. K R to K B 7 (ch) | 34. K to R, and wins. |

(a) The game is opened on both sides with considerable care and judgment.

(b) From this point the game becomes very lively and instructive.

(c) A daring sacrifice, the consequences of which had apparently been well calculated upon by Black.

(d) Very well conceived.

(e) He clearly could not venture to win the Queen with safety;

e.g.:—

- | White. | Black. |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 29. B to Kt 5 | 29. P takes B |
| 30. Q takes Q | 30. R takes B (ch) |
| 31. K to R 2 | 31. R to R 4 (ch) |
| 32. K to Kt 3 | 32. R to Kt 4 (ch) |

And draws the game, at least.

Tale and Police.

POLICE COURTS.
MANSION HOUSE.

ALLEGED ROBBERY AND EMBEZZLEMENT.—Anthony Manchin, was charged before Mr. Alderman Lusk, M.P., with stealing a watch, two musical boxes, and a pair of ear-drops; he was also charged with embezzlement. The prisoner had acted as light porter to Mr. Grosrey, a watchmaker, at 7, Trinity-lane, and on Tuesday week was sent by his master with a gold watch, worth about 20*l.*, which the latter had been employed to repair, to the shop of Mr. Scott, a jeweller in King William-street, City. The prisoner did not take the watch there, and he eventually absconded. He was afterwards apprehended at Highbury Barn, and, on being charged with the robbery, he sought to excuse himself by stating that he had lost the watch. Upon him were found a pair of ear-drops, which had been left with his master by a customer to repair, and with which the prisoner had been entrusted for that purpose. It afterwards transpired that he had called at the shop of Mr. Bennett, watchmaker, in Cheapside, the day after he had absconded, and received a sum of 6*l.* 4*s.* on account of his master, for which he gave a receipt, but never accounted for it. There were other charges of embezzlement against him. On being taxed with them he said he had spent 10*l.* of the money obtained on a trip to Paris, and on his lodging being searched two musical boxes, which his master had missed from his shop, were found. The prisoner was committed for trial.

WESTMINSTER.

A RUFFIAN HUSBAND.—James Smith, of 3, South-street, Chelsea, was charged with assaulting his wife. The latter, as usual in cases of this character, did not seek to have him punished, but admitted she wanted protection. Mr. Selfe said he must know the particulars of the case before he could grant her any. Complainant now unwillingly told her story. She had been married to the defendant for seventeen years, and he was her second husband. She had three grown-up children by her first husband, and one of them, her son, was there on Saturday night and took her part when her husband assaulted her. Mr. Selfe: Has he ever struck you before? Wife: Repeatedly, and he prevents my getting out living, for he won't work himself. He is a good man when he is sober, but he frequently breaks out and is drunk for a fortnight at a time. Mr. Selfe: What business do you follow? Wife: I keep a wardrobe shop, and support him out of the business. Mr. Selfe: He is described as a bootmaker. Wife: If any boots or shoes are brought in I give them to him, and he mends them up for pocket money and gets drunk with it. Mr. Selfe: What did he do to you on Saturday night? Wife: Cut me as you see on the forehead, and I bled so much that I was saturated with blood. He locked me in, and my son was obliged to break the door open to get me out. Defendant, who appeared in a muddled state, said he had nothing to say. In a struggle with his wife he might have struck her. The police proved he was drunk then and half-drunk now, and the daughter-in-law of complainant showed that he had knocked her down. Mr. Selfe: You beat your wife, defendant, while drunk, and then come here in a state of half-drunkness. You are committed for fourteen days, and must find bail for six months.

CLERKENWELL.

ATTEMPTING TO BREAK INTO THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.—Daniel Sullivan, a labourer, who said he had no home, was charged with being in the enclosed premises of the branch of the London and County Bank at Islington, supposed for the purpose of committing felony. From the evidence of Mr. John Baker, the messenger at the bank, it appeared that that morning, about one o'clock, he was aroused by the barking of his dog, and shortly afterwards he heard some one clambering up the water-pipe. He opened the window but could not reach the prisoner's foot. He then went out with the tongs and knocked them together, and the prisoner, thinking it was the snapping of a pistol, came down, and when he saw it was only a pair of tongs he said that he would not have come down had he known that. The prisoner had got over three or four high walls to get into the place where he found him. Police-sergeant Stammers, N division, said the prisoner had been sentenced to three years' confinement in the Feltham Industrial School, and had since then been sentenced to three months' hard labour in the House of Correction. The prisoner said he had no defence to make, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

WORSHPUR STREET.

ALONE IN THE WORLD.—Two wretched-looking boys, apparently about nine and seven years of age, were placed in the dock, charged before Mr. Ellison with the offence of begging in the public streets. Police-constable 445 K said: Yesterday evening I saw these lads knocking at the doors of houses in Bethnal-green, and when I asked them what they wanted, they at once said, "We were asking for a bit of bread." I did not notice that any was given to them; and as they couldn't tell me where they lived, I thought it was the best way to take them into custody. Mr. Ellison (to the eldest): What is your name? Boy: Derbyshire, sir; father lived at No. 4, Tapp-street, Spitalfields, before last Christmas, but he's gone away now; he and mother went away before that; she died, sir. Mr. Ellison: And what have you been doing since? Boy: Been getting a job now and then cleaning knives for people, or anything of that sort. Mr. Ellison: Do you know anything of this boy? Constable: He has been locked up before, sir, for sleeping in enclosed premises, that is all. Boy: That was when the cold weather came. Constable: I believe that his father did live in Tapp-street. This boy is very badly off, sir; he hasn't any shirt on. Mr. Ellison: You had better take him to the parish in which you found him. What is the name of the other—that child? Boy: Gibbs, sir; my name's Gibbs. I ain't got no father, no mother, no home. Mr. Ellison: Where are they? Boy: All dead. I am alone except him (Derbyshire), I can't do nothing. Mr. Ellison: When did your parents die? Boy: Ten months after last Christmas. Mr. Ellison: No, not last Christmas. Boy (nodding his head): "Yes, it was." Mr. Ellison: Some better way of life than that of begging must be found for these poor boys. Let them be taken to the workhouse. Many such instances of being "alone in the world" are brought under the notice of the magistrates of this court.

KIDNAPING AND STRIPPING CHILDREN.—Caroline Brand, a well-dressed woman of 40, was charged before Mr. Ellison with leading astray children with intent to rob them. Mr. Abbott, for the prosecution, said several children had been decoyed away lately about that and the adjoining neighbourhood, and not only robbed of their clothing, but in one case ill-treated. Caroline Dalton, of Norwich-road, Hackney, a girl of sixteen, was passing through Victoria-grove, Dalston, at ten in the morning a week ago, when

her attention was drawn to the prisoner, whose dress was drabbed, and who seemed tipsy. While watching her she saw her go up to a little boy and girl, aged five and two and a half years, and, after saying something to them she could not hear, she led the little girl along by the hand, the boy following her. The witness was satisfied there was something wrong, and took the child's hand out of hers, and the prisoner went on two or three houses further. When she spoke to another little girl with a younger brother and sister, the children of a Mr. Winsborough, of Ripton-terrace, Pownall-road, and took the youngest child out of the girl's hands and walked away with it. Witness again ran up to her, and, taking the child from her, took it to its father's house, placed it inside the gate, and then ran back to look for the other children. She afterwards pointed the prisoner out to the parents. Mary Anne Winsborough, eight years old, said that while out with her brother, three years old, and her little sister, two years old, the prisoner came up to her and said she was her little girl, and that she must go with her directly, as her father was in such a way about her, and had been looking for her. She also gave her a halfpenny, but witness was frightened and hung it away. She told her brother to run home and knock at the door, but he could not reach the knocker. Dalton having done so, the witness got away, and ran in and told her mother. Alfred Wilson, a staff-sergeant, said his wife had sent the first two children out, but in twenty minutes they came back crying, and said a woman had tried to steal them. He and a Mr. Swinnow ran out, when Dalton pointed out the prisoner to them, and the prisoner, who denied the charge and made use of disgraceful language, was given into custody. Mark Bartley, 298 N, deposed to taking the prisoner, who was surrounded by a large crowd, and who had some children's clothing under her arm. He had since found that these clothes belonged to her mistress, who declined to prosecute. They had had several complaints made to them of children being robbed in that neighbourhood. The prisoner said she had been drinking, but was otherwise quite innocent. She was fully committed for trial.

A NOTORIOUS OFFENDER.—Last week a man, 60 years of age, was charged at this court with being in possession of, and attempting to pass, a counterfeit five-shilling piece. He then gave the name of Thomas Williams. Prisoner met a working bricklayer, named Henry Roach, and after treating him with two or three pints of beer, asked him to get a crown-piece changed, at the same time placing it in his hand. Roach instantly suspected that it was bad, and watching an opportunity, gave it to Goodchild, 122 G, whom he met on duty. The constable seized the prisoner and searched him, during which time he contrived to fling away another bad crown piece, but not unperceived. When before the magistrate he very impudently asserted that the working man was at least as bad as he; in fact, that they were partners. The Mint authorities now prosecuted, and it transpired that Mr. Brennan, the well-known agent of that establishment, had the prisoner in his custody in October, 1863, under the name of Thomas Jackson, and again in November, 1864, in the name of Thomas Smith. On each occasion it was for manufacturing counterfeit coin, and he (Mr. Brennan) had known him for more than seventeen years as such; in fact, he was a first-rate hand at five-shilling pieces. Grasshopper-court, Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, and a house in Little Coleman-street, St. Luke's, had been the scenes of his operations, but although apparently the best hours had been selected to catch him at work they had been unsuccessful. Two convictions for passing bad money could, however, be proved against him. Prisoner made no denial of this last piece of information, but observed that on this occasion no spurious coin had been found on him, and that the only testimony against him was that of the working man Roach, whose word was of no greater value than his own. He knew nothing of the other pieces of coin. Roach was bound over, and prisoner was remanded for completion of depositions.

THAMES.

FATAL AFFRAY IN ROSEMARY-LANE.—Patrick Harrington, aged 77, an Irish labourer, of No. 3, Baker's Arms-alley, Royal Mint-street, better known as Rosemary-lane, was charged with the wilful murder of Peter Mann, his son-in-law. Inspector Dendy of the H division, who had charge of the case, said that several persons saw the prisoner kill his son-in-law, and some of them were present; but the prisoner so pertinaciously asserted his innocence, and that he was not on the spot when his son-in-law was murdered, that he should have to ask for a remand to remove all doubts that might arise. Cornelius Leary, a tailor, of No. 41, Royal Mint-street, said that on Sunday night, about twelve o'clock, he was standing at his own door with his wife, son, and two daughters, when he heard a woman call out "Murder" in Baker's Arms-alley. Peter Mann and his wife came out of the alley into the street. The latter had a long-handled broom in her hand, and was trying to defend herself with it. They came to close quarters, however, and Mann struck his wife twice. She said, "You called me a —, but I am not one. He then hit her a third blow, and knocked her down. The husband also fell. She got up and hit him twice in the face with her fists. The prisoner immediately afterwards came out of Baker's Arms-alley, and raised his hand and struck his son-in-law, Mann, a blow in the chest. Mann turned round and reeled, and said, "Old man, you have stabbed me." Mann turned over, and the blood gushed from a wound in his breast. He died almost immediately. The prisoner left the spot soon after he struck his son-in-law, and the witness saw no more of him. The prisoner, who is very deaf, was asked if he had any questions to put to the witness. He said he had not heard a word of the evidence. Mr. Livingston, the chief usher, then read Leary's deposition in a loud voice, and shouted in his ear. The prisoner put on an appearance of surprise, and said, "I was not there at all. I know nothing of it. I never touched him. What should I do?" Daniel Leary, a youth, son of the last witness, said he saw Peter Mann and his wife quarrelling. He saw the woman strike her husband on the face twice; but he did not see the man strike her. The old man Harrington directly afterwards struck Peter Mann on the right breast, and he turned round and said, "Old man, you have stabbed me." The prisoner then put his hands in his pockets, and retired to a corner of the court, where he remained until a police-constable made his appearance. A woman said, "There's the murderer," and a police-constable laid hold of him. The prisoner, on being accused of murdering his son-in-law, said, "I know nothing of it." John Greathead, a police-constable, No. 31 H, said he found Mann dead in the street, with a wound on the right breast. He saw the prisoner in a corner of the court, and took him into custody. He told him the charge, and he said he knew nothing about it. The prisoner: I had nothing in my hands. Mr. Joseph Dendy, inspector of police, H division, said the deceased was brought into the station-house on a stretcher quite dead. He called the prisoner's attention to his son-in-law, who was lying dead at his feet, and said, "You are charged with stabbing him." He said he knew nothing about

it. He had been drinking. Dr. John Loane, physician and surgeon, of No. 1, Dock-street, Whitechapel, said he was called upon to see the deceased on Sunday night. There was a punctured wound caused by a stab on the right side of the chest. The prisoner made loud protestations of innocence. He said that he and his son-in-law and others had drank twelve pots of beer among them on Sunday evening, and all came home steadily together. The deceased stripped off his coat and began quarrelling with them. He did not touch his son-in-law. He did not know who touched him; he was innocent. Inspector Dendy said that several other persons saw the prisoner stab his son-in-law. They were all certain that he was the man who did it. Mr. Paget remanded the prisoner.

LOVERS' QUARRELS.—ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Matilda Naylor, a very pretty, fair-haired girl, with great simplicity of manners, was brought before Mr. Paget, charged with attempting to commit suicide in the water of the Regent's canal, at Limehouse. A police-constable of the K division stated that he was on duty at the top of Balmain-lane the previous night, and heard that a female had plunged into the canal from the bridge. He found the prisoner on the bank. She had just been taken out of the water, and was nearly insensible. She said she had been quarrelling with her young man, and that caused her to make the rash attempt on her life. Mr. Paget asked the prisoner if she had anything to say, and she replied in a simple and artless manner: I quarrelled with the young man I have been keeping company with. Mr. Paget: And that caused you to commit this wicked act? The prisoner: Yes, sir. John Wallace, a youth, said he had been keeping company with the prisoner for three months. He left her at the corner of the Dog-row, Mile-end, at a quarter past ten o'clock. They had some words, and she would not let him see her home, and said she could go home by herself. The mother of the prisoner was desired to enter the witness-box, and she said: I know nothing about it at all. My daughter left home yesterday, very comfortably, at half-past two o'clock. Mr. Paget remanded the prisoner for a week to the Clerkenwell House of Detention, where she will have the benefit of the spiritual advice and consolation of the worthy chaplain. Mr. Paget at the same time invited the mother of the girl to attend the court when her daughter was again brought up. The mother: Please, sir, can I see my poor daughter? Let me see her. Mr. Paget: Yes; you can see her. Speak to the gaoler. The prisoner was removed from the court crying for her mother, with whom Roche, the gaoler, soon arranged an interview.

SOUTHWARK.

DISTURBING A CONGREGATION.—Ellen Gorman and Catherine O'Brien, dissipated-looking women, were brought before Mr. Woolrych, charged with being drunk and creating a disturbance at the Wesleyan Chapel, Deverill-street, Newington. It appeared from the evidence of Police-constable 489 A, that on Sunday evening, about a quarter to eight, he was on duty in Deverill-street, when he heard loud noises at the door of Deverill-street Chapel. He proceeded there, and saw the prisoners abusing Mr. Jacques, the chapel-keeper. Their language was obscene and filthy in the extreme, and they made use of fearful oaths. Mr. Jacques told them that they had entered the chapel during divine service and disturbed the congregation, so that he was compelled to eject them, and he had got them just out of the building, when witness came up and took them into custody. They were brought up on Monday, and remanded for the attendance of Mr. Jacques. Mr. Woolrych asked if the latter was in court. Witness replied in the negative. He had seen him, and he thought that the punishment the prisoners had received would be sufficient for the offence they had committed. Mr. Woolrych asked the officers if the prisoners had committed any assault. He replied that he believed not. They were, however, very drunk and disorderly. In answer to the charge, the prisoners said that they regretted having committed themselves in so disgraceful a manner. They had unfortunately been drinking, and did not know what they were about. Mr. Woolrych told them that their conduct was very disgraceful in disturbing a congregation, and had Mr. Jacques attended and pressed the charge he should have punished him with great severity. They were then discharged.

LAMBETH.

GROSS DESERTION OF A FAMILY.—Edward Murrell, a gentleman's bootmaker, and who was represented to be as good a workman as any in England, was brought up from Liverpool on a warrant, and placed at the bar on a charge of deserting his wife and family for nearly three years, and leaving them chargeable to the ratepayers of the parish of Clerkenwell. From the statement of Mr. Sedgley, the relieving-officer of the parish, it appeared that the prisoner, who was so excellent a workman at his trade that he had worked for and could get employment at the first-class West-end shops, and earn 3*l.* a week, had deserted his children since September, 1862; and since that period had not contributed anything towards their relief. In the month of February, 1863, he was taken up on a warrant and committed for three months' hard labour, and after his discharge from prison he deserted his family a second time, since when he had not given them a shilling, and the consequence was, that the parish had been put to an expense of 31*l.* 14*s.* for the maintenance of his wife and two children. The officer said the prisoner bore a very bad character in Liverpool, being the associate of bad characters, and living with a prostitute, and he took him from a prison there. The prisoner, who offered nothing in defence, was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

WANDSWORTH.

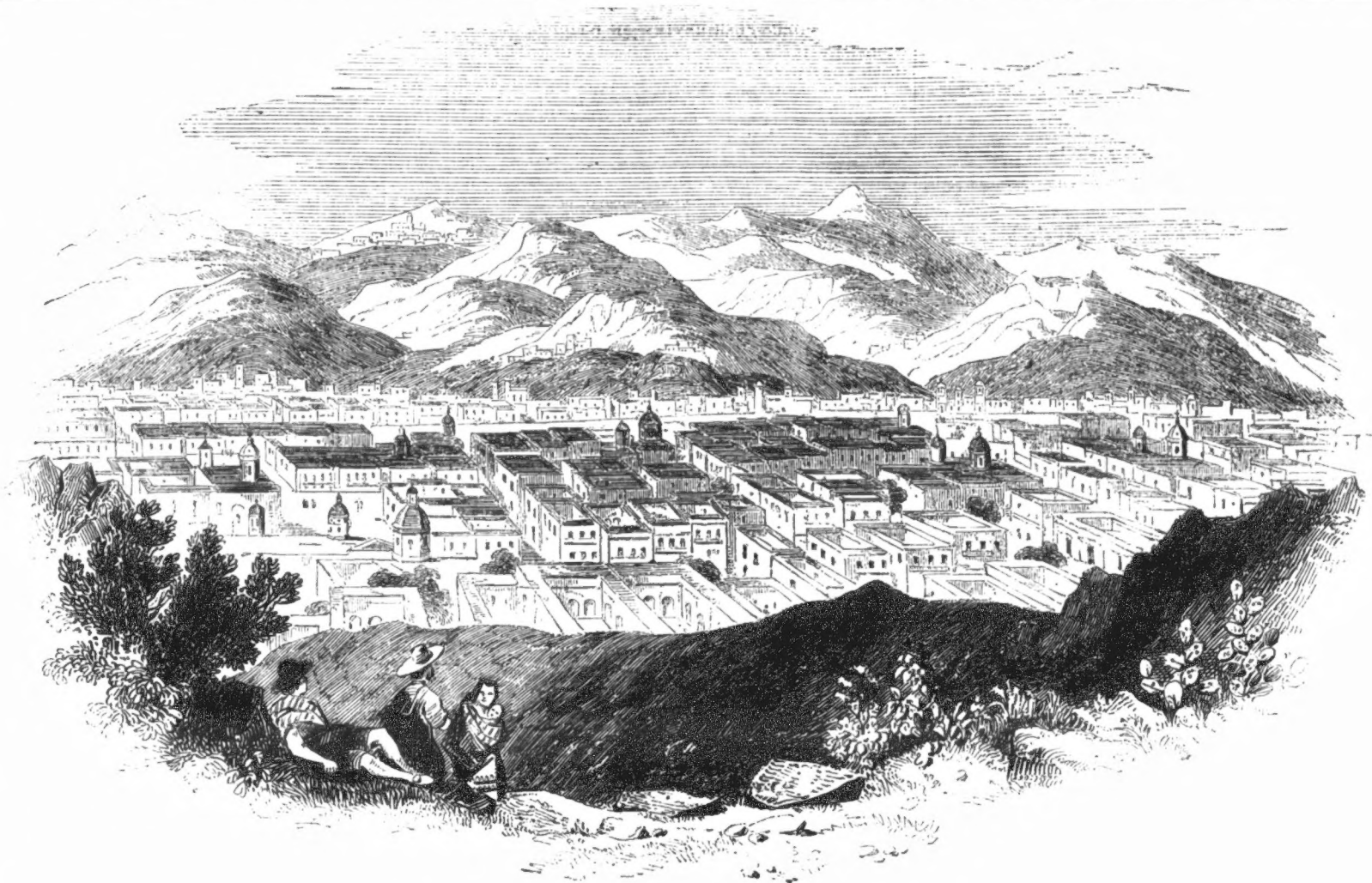
SINGULAR CASE OF CHILD MURDER.—Margaret Baker, a servant, was charged with the wilful murder of her illegitimate female child. Prisoner was cook in the service of Mr. T. Hutton, of Upper Tooting, until Wednesday week, when she was allowed to go home to her friends for a few days as she had been extremely ill. Subsequently, however, certain facts came to the knowledge of Mr. Hutton, that induced him to decline receiving her into his service again, and on Saturday, when she went to her master's house for her boxes, Police-constable Hayes, of the W division, was waiting to examine them before they were removed. After some objection she unlocked her trunk, which was in her bedroom, first picking out some paper stuffed in the keyhole. She opened the trunk and pointed to a wooden box inside and said, "There is what you want; I give myself up." The constable then opened the box and saw the head of a child. After the prisoner pointed to the box she sat down and said, "I am a murderer." Mr. Edmonson, a surgeon, was called in. The prisoner told him that she gave birth to a child on the Sunday before, and that she destroyed it by tying a piece of tape round the neck. He examined the body, and found a piece of tape was fastened three times round the neck, and tied very tight. The appearances indicated that the child had breathed and had been strangled. Mr. Ingham remanded the prisoner, who did not say anything in answer to the charge.



FESTIVITIES AT HATFIELD HOUSE, THE RESIDENCE OF THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY. (See page 46.)



RECEPTION OF THE GUESTS AT THE GRAND STAIRCASE AT HATFIELD HOUSE. (See page 46.)



THE TOWN OF GUANAJUATO, MEXICO. (See page 46.)

Literature.

THE ROLL OF BILLS.

SIMON CRAMP was one morning walking gloomily over the road which led to the house he hired of Talbot Rufus, a rich real-estate owner in a large inland town, when, as he turned a bend in the highway, he espied his landlord, evidently waiting for him by the roadside.

"Come to dun me again for the last quarter's rent!" reflected Cramp. "Waylaying me, and he a rich man and I a poor man, out of work, in debt, and just recovered from a long fit of sickness; and with a wife and children to support. Well, riches harden the heart, I am told, but they make the rich man open his hand—to grab all he can!"

Cramp approached his landlord with something of the defiance of despair.

"Called at the house for the rent, Cramp, but your wife said that you were out, and I concluded to come and meet you. Must have the rent, or get another tenant. Sorry you've been sick, but it is not my business to keep my tenants well. I don't rent hospitals!"

Cramp vainly expostulated with Rufus as they walked along. "What's that?" asked the landlord, pointing carelessly with his cane to a little parcel in the middle of the road.

Cramp went towards it. It was a bundle, wrapped in white paper. He pretended to toss it over a fence in disappointment.

"A bunch of wormwood," said he. "Something I don't need. I have more bitterness now than I care for. Misfortune is wormwood enough for me!"

The landlord smiled, and said he would call again at the end of the month, and they parted.

But Simon Cramp had pocketed that package with the white paper round it; for at a glance he had seen that there was money in it. On the wrapper was marked—"Bills—1862—Moxon;" and through the paper, which was thin, he could see a bank-note grinning at him. The parcel was sealed at both ends and in the centre with red sealing-wax; and the heart of the hampered man seemed rising to his throat with joyous buoyancy, as he entered his house. The sum of 520*l.* was no small amount for a poor man to find before breakfast.

Simon Cramp was the prey of conflicting emotions during the rest of the day. At first, he had thought to tell Marian, his wife, of what he had found; but, at second, he thought he would wait awhile. He became by turns gloomy and gay, and when she spoke of their perplexing debts, and how they must contrive to pay them, it surprised her to hear him say:

"It will all come right, Marian. Don't be alarmed; I shall be able to arrange it."

And when she asked him how, he would look agitated and depressed again. He became so absent-minded that he misplaced things about the house in the most absurd fashion, and at one time attempted to take sugar with a fire-shovel, then comb his hair with a knife, and then to pick his teeth with a poker. She feared his troubles were getting him demented, or that perhaps some new and secret worryment had unsettled his mind.

"What is the matter with you, Simon? You are not going to sea?"

"No," he replied, laughingly.

"We haven't been notified to move?"

"No," he answered, in gloom again, rising, walking to and fro, looking out of the window, leaving the room, returning, sitting down again, trotting his feet, twirling his thumbs, whistling a little, and again restively moving about.

Various creditors came during the day to get a little, if ever so little, on their little bills, which his sickness had caused to increase.

But Mrs. Cramp was surprised to see with what unaccustomed boldness he put them off. Usually, his mental anguish when he could not pay made him too deferential, and almost timid; but now he replied to one and all with great confidence in his tone and look:

"Don't you hurt yourself by being in too great a hurry! I will see you, and straighten things at the end of the month; and you ought to be thankful that you have not come to a dead man, instead of one who has recovered, and holds out a prospect of payment."

His positiveness reassured them, but when they had gone, his further secret and dubious ruminations upon the treasure he had found, made him melancholy again, and mum.

"At the end of the month. What then, Simon?"

But Simon tossed his head away from her, and was silent; and through the night he tossed, and had the nightmare, and evinced a state of perturbation most painful to her; her anguish being increased because she was curious to know whether she ought to feel serious to know whether his restlessness was owing to some secret cause, or to the great known trouble of indebtedness; while his uneasiness was augmented by his doubt what to do or say regarding the money.

He could not breakfast next morning, and his children gladly shared his portion between them. He complained of nervous headache, and she feared a relapse of his illness, and reluctantly suggested a return of the doctor.

"No doctor can do me good," finally declared he. "Marian, I fear I have done wrong, or am about to do wrong."

"Nothing rash or dishonest, surely?"

"Judge for yourself. Yesterday morning I found that package," and he produced it. "It contains £520."

"Merciful heaven!"

"I don't know that it is any great mercy. It is not mine. I don't know whose, but it is not mine. I found it in the road. Now, shall I break the package, and use the money, and let no one know? or shall I advertise it? or shall I wait till it is advertised for? That's what troubles me. I never yet did a dishonest action, but under my present agonizing circumstances, I am sorely tempted. God help me!"

"Let's open it, and count the money, at least," suggested her womanly curiosity.

"No, no; I must decide first. I don't know that I have any right to break the seal. And it would tempt me more to see it."

"Pooh! It is addressed to nobody."

"The name of Moxon is on it."

"But there may be a thousand Moxons, and it may not belong to any of them. And, perhaps, inside, you can tell who is the owner."

"No, Marian! Suppose I break the seals, and thus find the owner; the money may not have been correctly counted, and if it should fall short, I may be charged with abstracting from it. It is safer to let the seals remain inviolate."

The wife mused a moment, and then thought of the rent, importunate creditors, and hungry, houseless children. Both looked at the treasure in silence.

"Perhaps that money was lost by some poor person, who might be charged with stealing it."

"Perhaps some rich man dropped it, and could afford to lose it."

"Might be some traveller, who would never see the advertisement, if you did advertise it."

"Perhaps Providence put it in my way to help me over the shoals. But there is another unpleasant feature about it. The landlord saw it first, and pointed it out, though I picked it up. I

was tempted, and I falsely told him it was only a worthless bundle. Now, suppose the finder had a right to it, ought he or I claim it, or should we share it between us?"

"He is rich."

"But that shouldn't lessen his title. He discovered it, though ignorant of its value. I tell you, Marian, that this roll of bills will set me crazy, if I don't decide upon it pretty soon. My head begins to swim. Who knows that it won't send me to gaol yet?"

Mrs. Cramp was equal to the emergency, and came to the rescue like a true and honest woman. She started him upon a search throughout the town for somebody named Moxon. He made a tiresome hunt, but no such person could be found. So they now surmised that he was some travelling stranger, who might never come to the town again. They looked in the papers to see if the loss was advertised; but it was not. Then Cramp himself advertised the finding of a certain sum of money, to be rendered up to the owner on applying to him and proving his ownership.

Four days passed, and none came for the money; and Cramp was now upon the point of making a frank statement to his landlord, and coming to some final and justifiable decision, when, on the fifth and sixth days, several persons, one after another, called at the house, stating that they had lost money, and were willing to pay the finder liberally.

Doubtful as the honest man had been as to the holding out of his own integrity, he was not altogether confident of the honesty of other people.

"Perhaps," thought he, "my exhibition of conscience in this matter may make them think me a fool. Let me be wary."

And his caution served him; for he found on putting the question to them, as to how much, when, and where, that all were evasive, indefinite, or in some way unsatisfactory in their replies. Some were apparently sure the money found was theirs, some looked anxious, others cheerful, some were bold, and others faltering in their demeanor; some tried to bully, and others to wheedle.

"As to the where," said one; "how can I tell where? If I had known where I dropped it, of course I should have picked it up again. How can I tell when? It might have been lost many hours before I missed it. And when or where, what matters it, as long as the money is mine? Let me see it, and I can tell whether it is mine, right off."

"Very likely. But will you be good enough to inform me how much you lost?"

"No. For how can I? I can't say exactly. A man may know that a sum of money is his, and not be able to swear to its precise amount. You appear to want to keep my money from me. Perhaps, as you're so fond of asking questions, you will just answer me a few simple ones, which will set the matter at rest at once; and tell me, for you know, where, when, and what you found?"

"And perhaps I just won't," said Cramp, indignant at the fellow's impudent request. "State where, when, and what you lost yourself, or you shall not be permitted even to smell of the money. Come somewhere near probability. Was it within a week, or a year? in this town, or some other? a thousand pounds, or less, or more?"

The impostor looked furiously hopeless.

"It was in a leather bag," he declared, with a tone of spiteful precision, "the very day before your advertisement appeared; and bills and cash together amounted to nigh on to two hundred pounds; though somebody might have taken some out of the bag before you found it, or done it up in something else?"

"Was it more than two hundred?"

"Humph! Might have been."

"Was it two hundred and fifty?"

"I don't know but what I might have shoved in an extra fifty by mistake."

"But you are sure that it wasn't as much as three, or four, or five, or six hundred, ain't you?"

"Of course I am."

"Then the money is not yours; and you may go before I kick you, if you be quick."

The money-hunter did go quickly, for he saw that Cramp understood him, and meant what he said, though he muttered something about a "search warrant for that leather bag," as he went.

Other examinations resulted similarly. The applicants had mostly come with dishonest stories; and those who had not were losers of but small sums.

"A rascally world, Marian!" exclaimed Simon, at the close of all the interviews. "But I am not yet quite prepared to follow their example, and appropriate this money to our own use. I'll wait till the end of the month at least."

He did so; and the first caller, on the last day, chanced to be Talbot Rufus, the landlord, whose first inquiry was after his health, then as to his prospects for business, and then for that rent.

"I would like to ask you a question, Mr. Rufus, before I can decide about an answer as to the rent," said Cramp. "What would you do, if you should pick up some money in the road, which had been pointed out to you by a companion?"

"I should advertise it, wait a reasonable time, and, if nobody claimed it, pocket it, I suppose."

"But wouldn't your companion have a right to a part or the whole of it, seeing that he pointed it out, even if he did not pick it up?"

"That is a matter of doubt, Cramp. I only wish, for your sake, that you had been so lucky."

"Well, sir, to say the truth, I have been so lucky. I have 520*l.* on my hands, which I found, have advertised, and nobody claims it."

"Indeed! Then I suppose you can now feel easy?"

"No, I do not. In the first place, I pity the loser, then myself for not owning it, and then you, for not having picked it up yourself, for you saw it first."

Cramp explained, and the landlord remained silent.

"I was sorely tempted, or I should have told you at the time," continued Cramp. "But I am willing that you should have half."

"Have you spent none of it?"

"There's the sealed package."

"Then my share is 260*l.*?"

"Yes. Open it, if you please."

"No. You open it, Cramp. It is all mine."

"All? Then you claim the whole?"

"Yes. I placed that package in the road to try your honesty. Open it. You will find it contains but one five-pound note. The rest is but blank paper."

Half incredulous, Cramp opened the parcel, and found its contents to be as described.

He was amazed; but, tendering the note to Rufus, he heaved a sigh of relief.

"Thank God! a load of doubt, and perhaps dishonesty, is off my soul!"

"Keep the note, Cramp," said his landlord, with joyful emotion. "Forgive me for tempting you; but I stood in need of an honest agent in my affairs. I desired to give you the office, and so put you to the test. You have stood it nobly. I give you free rent for a year; and if you wish the agency at a salary of two hundred a-year, take it."

And it is needless to add that Cramp accepted the offer.

THE PRACTICAL GARDENER.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Where hyacinths, tulips, anemones, &c., are taken out, fill up the vacancies with bedding-out plants. Give rhododendrons, azaleas, and other American plants plenty of water. Thin out late sown annuals as soon as they are well above ground. Put in cuttings of chrysanthemums, and plant out the most forward eighteen inches apart. Continue to put in pipings and cuttings of pinks. Propagate China and other roses by cuttings, selecting wood of the present year to be stuck under hand-glasses. Give fuschias, carnations, picotees, &c., plenty of water. Trim hedges and water lawns.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Continue to plant out all descriptions of greens after a shower. Sow last crop of dwarf kidney beans and Mazagan broad beans; thin carrots, parsnips, and hoe and thin turnips. Sow peas, onions, endive, parsley, radishes, and water abundantly. Stop main shoots of vegetable marrow; sow a little more cabbage seed at once if required. Sow seed for cucumbers, or put in a few cuttings for succession till Christmas.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Continue to search for the curled leaf in apple and other trees. It should be cut off and completely crushed or burned. Continue to cut away useless after shoots of wall trees, and fasten in and retain regular shoots.

FESTIVITIES AT HATFIELD.

On Saturday afternoon, the Marquis of Salisbury, lord lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, received the magistrates, the officers of militia, and the deputy lieutenants, at his magnificent country residence, Hatfield House, Herts. Arrangements were made to convey the visitors from London into Hertfordshire by special trains on the Great Northern Railway, and many hundreds responded to his lordship's hospitable invitation. Hatfield House and park have seldom been seen to greater advantage. The whole suite of rooms was thrown open to the visitors, who were conducted through the principal apartments by the noble host, assisted by his son, Lord Eustace Cecil, M.P.; whilst carriages were provided to convey the company to the more distant points of interest, such as the Vineyard, the Queen's Gardens, the Stables, the Tennis Court, and Elizabeth's Oak.

Soon after five o'clock the guests returned to old Marble Hall, where a sumptuous lunch was provided, during which repeat the band of the Herts Militia, under the direction of Mr. Sheon, performed an admirable selection of music.

Hatfield House was erected in 1695-11. It is of brick, in the Elizabethan style. Edward VI and Queen Elizabeth were here when called to the throne. In a fire, which took place in the mansion in 1835, the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury was burnt to death. Royalty has often paid this fine old place a visit.

A FIRST-RATE WRITING CASE for 2*l.* (or free by post for 2*s.* stamps), fitted with Writing-paper, Envelopes, Pencils and Pens, Blotting-book, &c. **THE PRIZE OF TWENTY GUINEAS AND SILVER MEDAL** was given by the SOCIETY OF ARTS for its utility, durability, and cheapness. 400,000 have already been sold. To be had of **PARSONS and GORRO**, 25, Oxford-street, London.—[Advertisement.]

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN HYDE-PARK.

On Saturday, 15,000 volunteers, commanded by General Sir Hope Grant, were reviewed by the Duke of Cambridge in Hyde-park.

The different corps at five o'clock poured into the enclosure in continuous streams of fours; each battalion front formed companies, and closed to quarter distance, in which formation they took up their brigade position, and faced to the east.

The saluting base was marked by a flagstaff erected some distance to the south of Grosvenor-gate, on the east side of the enclosure. Right and left of the flagstaff were enclosures for the Houses of Lords and Commons, and other favoured and distinguished individuals. At a quarter to six o'clock his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge came on the ground, accompanied by a numerous and brilliant staff. He was received on entering the enclosure by Lieut.-General Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B., Major-General Lord F. Paulet, Brigadier-General Renny, Brigadier-General Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B., Colonel Erskine, Inspector-General, Lieut.-Colonel Gregory (Surrey volunteers), A.D.C., Lieut.-Colonel Hozier (Lancashire volunteers), A.D.C., Major Byrne, Lieut.-Colonel Fiddlay (Dumbarton volunteers), A.D.C., Major Byrnes, R.E., A.D., Major Earl Denbigh (Flintshire), A.D.C., Deputy-Templer (Middlesex), A.D.C.; Colonel E. W. C. Wright, Deputy-Inspector of Volunteers; Colonel R. Bruce, Lieut.-Colonel Elton, Lieut.-Colonel Sir F. G. T. Deshon, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. W. G. Colville, Lieut.-Colonel A. Wombwell, and Lieut.-Colonel Sir E. F. Campbell, Bart., Assistant Inspector.

As the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief rode up he was received with a royal salute, the whole force presenting arms, and the bands playing the National Anthem. Accompanied by the lieutenant-general commanding, the divisional commanders, the whole body of staff officers, the Duke of Cambridge rode along the east side of the line, for the usual official inspection of a force that would have borne any amount of critical scrutiny without discredit. One band of each division played as the Commander-in-Chief and the staff were passing. The Commander-in-Chief then returned to the saluting base, where, surrounded by his staff, he remained during the march past. Immediately opposite the saluting point the bands of the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers, the Grenadiers, the Coldstreams, and the Scots Fusilier Guards were posted. These admirable bands played in succession during the marching past, leaving the volunteers free to defile at the head of their respective battalions, without playing. A large number of lords-lieutenant, mounted and in uniform, and of staff officers, took post right and left of the bands, opposite the flag-staff.

As soon as the Commander-in-Chief had taken up his position, the whole force of volunteers was put in motion. The leading battalions, followed in succession by the rest of the column, wheeled twice to the left at the southern end of the enclosure, and as they came along the eastern side towards the north, opened out to wheeling distance from the leading company for the march past. When the head of the column was within 100 yards of the flagstaff, the splendid band of the Royal Artillery commenced a lively quickstep, to the equal cadence of which the defile was made. Sir Hope Grant and the divisional commanders moved out from the column as they reached the flagstaff, and took post with the Commander-in-Chief. The brigadiers, on the contrary, continued in the line of march at the head of their respective brigades.

In consequence of the space in Hyde Park being too restricted for any field movements, the display was limited to a simple inspection and march past. That, however, from the number of men on the ground, appeared to amply gratify the immense number of spectators who were present. The force came by in the order given above, each battalion doing its best as it passed the flagstaff, and the better drilled amongst them being rewarded by the approving plaudits of the spectators.

After marching past the whole force took up its original position and wheeled to the left. The officers having taken post in front, the whole force marched towards the saluting base in review order, a manoeuvre which was performed with admirable steadiness. The united bands then played the National Anthem, the troops presented arms and the commander-in-chief and his staff rode off the ground.

The brigadiers were then called to the front, and Sir Hope Grant said he had been requested by his royal highness the Commander-in-Chief to express to them his high satisfaction at the movements of the volunteer troops which had been placed under his command that day. In marching past their companies were well dressed, and his royal highness was much gratified with the general steadiness they exhibited under arms. For his own part, he (Sir Hope Grant) was greatly pleased with their steadiness under arms, and with the smartness and general appearance of the men on the field.

The force then returned to their respective rendezvous, where the battalions were dismissed.

Jocular and somewhat irreverent allusions to a certain cave, mentioned in the First Book of Samuel, as he rode at the head of men more likely to be "discontented" with the political conduct of their leader than with anything else in the world—just at present. Lord Elcho experienced more marked demonstrations of disapproval. To begin with, his reception by the rank and file of the London Scottish was significantly cool. The customary cheers—for Lord Elcho is one of the most popular colonels in the volunteer service—were wanting; and they were not made up by the public at large, who carefully showed, when they were applauding the martial appearance and steady line of each company, that the tribute was meant for the men, and not for their leader. After the review, as the Scottish corps left the park, a crowd followed and hooted Lord Elcho with the full strength of their displeasure and of their lungs. His lordship was evidently much disconcerted by the attentions paid him as he rode the length of Piccadilly.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF A GOOD HAT.—A hat is the index to the character and condition of the wearer—a proof of taste and sense, in fact. A good hat shows that a man has a proper respect for the prevailing fashion of progress in the customs of civilised society. Walker's Half-Guinea Hats are unequalled in quality and style; the shapes being in every variety, are suitable to all comers. To improve the memory, it would be well to repeat frequently that WALKER'S HAT MANUFACTORY is at No. 49, Crawford-street, corner of Seymour place, Marylebone.—[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth?—If so, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately; this preparation, which has been in use in America over thirty years, and very highly recommended by medical men, is now sold in this country, with full directions on the bottle. It is pleasant to take, and safe in all cases; it soothes the child, and gives it rest; softens the gums, and allays all pain, relieves wind in the stomach, and regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery or diarrhoea, whether it arises from teething or other causes. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and see that "Curtis and Perkins, New York and London," is on the outside wrapper. Price 1*s.* 1*d.* per bottle. Sold by chemists everywhere. Principal Office, 205, High Holborn, London.—[Advertisement.]

Varieties.

An eloquent speaker is like a river—greatest at the mouth. WHAT is the difference between a blacksmith and a safe steed?—One is a horse-shoer and the other a sure horse.

WHAT is the difference between a Catholic priest and a Baptist?—One uses wax-candles and the other dips.

"It is a great misfortune," says La Bruyere, "not to have mind enough to talk well, nor judgment enough to be silent."

An advertiser in one of the papers says he has a cottage to let containing eight rooms and an acre of land.

Why is a drowned donkey like a horse-doctor?—Because he's a wet-an-hairy-un (veterinarian).

Why is a man living in Truro, like a person who was born in the city of Rome?—Because he is a Truro man (true Roman).

The happiness of sensitive souls is changed by the sight of the slightest suffering; it is the rumpled rose-leaf of the sybarite.

"I HAVE the best wife in the world," remarked an ill-used husband; "she always strikes me with the soft end of the broom."

"Pa, how many legs has a ship?" "A ship has no legs, my child." "Why, pa, the paper says she draws twenty feet, and she runs before the wind."

BELIEVE your friend honest, to make him so, if he be not so; since, if you distrust him, you make his falsehood a piece of justice.

Two young ladies are announced to appear at a fancy dress ball in Paris as birds. From the description of the costumes, it is evident a striking feature will be the bill.

For a man to say that he can never change his opinion, is either to imply that he is too obstinate to be taught by experience, or that he claims infallibility.

THE silent usually accomplish as much as the clamorous. The tail of the rattlesnake makes all the noise, but the head does the execution.

HENRY WARD BEECHER says that he would as soon go a courting with his father's old love letters, as to go to church and carry a book to pray out of.

"JENNIE," said a venerable old man to his daughter, who was asking his consent to accompany her urgent suitor to the altar, "Jennie, it is a very solemn thing to get married." "I know it," replied Jennie, "but it's a heap solemnier not to."

PRECEPTS.—Precepts are like seeds; they are little things which do much good. If the mind which receives them has a disposition, it must not be doubted that this part contributes to the generation, and adds much to that which has been collected.

"You labour too hard on your composition, doctor," said a flippancy clergyman to a venerable divine. "I write a sermon in two hours, and think nothing of it." "So do your congregation," quoth the doctor.

A STRONG STORY.—It is recorded that a soap dealer was recently caught at sea during a violent storm, when he saved his life by taking a cake of his soap and washing himself ashore. The soap, or the story, must have been made from strong lie.

A SMART SCHOLAR.—"Napoleon Alexis Dobbs, come up here and say your lesson. What makes boys grow?" "The rain, sir." "Why do not men grow?" "Because they carry umbrellas, which keep off the rain."

An Irishman got out of a carriage at a railway station for refreshments, but unfortunately the bell rang, and the train left before he had finished his repast. "Wouldn't it!" cried Pat, as he ran like a madman after the car,—"ouldn't it, ye murtherin' ould stane injin—ye've got a passenger aboard that's lift behind!"

A NEW INVENTION.—The newest thing out is "plumpers" for hollow-cheeked damsels. The plumper is made of porcelain, pear-shaped in form, flat on one side, and bulging out on the other. They fit on the inside of the cheeks, giving a round, plump appearance; hence, doubtless, their name.

A GENIUS.—The *Mobile News* says an artist in that city painted a dog so natural that the animal had the hydrophobia during the hot weather. He's the same man, says the *Portland Press*, who painted a copy of a beer bottle with such skill, that the cork flew out just as he was finishing it.

It is stated that a British officer has testified before the Jamaica Commission to having flogged twenty negroes a day out of pure kindness, which was so highly appreciated that they came to him regularly with shirts off, saying, "Here, massa, me ready for flog."

LORD WILLIAM LENOX gives an Irish saying. At an Irish party, the butler said to the lady of the house, "Please, ma'am will I strip?" "Yes," was the reply, "all the company have arrived." And the butler then took or stripped off the covers from the dishes.

VERY GOOD.—At a school examination, a young tyro in declamation, who had been told by the teacher that he must gesticulate according to the sense, in commencing a piece with "The comet lifts its fiery tail," lifted the tail of his coat to a horizontal position, causing roars of laughter.

"WHAT is the reason that men never kiss each other, while the ladies waste a world of kisses on the feminine faces?" said a foolish gent to a lively girl the other day. The young lady answered, "Because the men have something better to kiss, and the women haven't." The gent "saw it" immediately.

A LAWYER'S LETTER.—The following is said to be a copy of a letter sent by a member of the legal profession to a person why was indebted to one of his clients:—"Sir, I am desired to apply to you for the sum of twenty pounds due to my client, Mr. Jones. If you send me the money by this day week you will oblige me—if not, I shall oblige you."

TOWN OF GUANAJUATO.

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